

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1899.

XXXVIII—NO. 7

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be glad to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for the case that it fails to cure. Send for a list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHEENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passage way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT D. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, S. C. Commissioner, Commissioner of Justice, New York and Pennsylvania, and State Public Office second floor over R. J. George's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, Jas. Cole, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General iron structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEI, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



The New Catalogue

will be ready about April 15th—a little late this year—fully up-to-date.

Over two hundred pages—thousands of illustrations, including pictures of the newest shirt waists, suits, skirts, capes, coats and choice new garments for women, young ladies and girls.

All about men's and boys' clothing.

It's a book gotten up to save people money in their dry goods buying—a practical story of goods and prices that shows how we propose to save you money—sell you good goods for the least prices you can get them for anywhere.

Costs you nothing to get a copy—send your name and address, and ask for it—that's all.

Less to Pay for

Pretty Wash Goods

here—you'd be surprised to know how much less, for such choice styles and colorings. Write for samples of Madras, Ginghams, Percals and Dimities at 10c, 12½c, 15c—see what the goods at the prices mean to you and your pocketbook.

Large lines fine Dress Cottons 15c to 50c.

Handsome summer silks—Indias 50c—Foulards and Satin Liberties 65c, 75c—styles that will win your approval.

Neat, good Dress Good Mixtures 25c, 35c. Dressy Dress Goods a feature here—50c to \$1.50.

BOGGS & BUHL, DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE MURDER TRIAL

Some Damaging Testimony Offered Against the Accused.

TIME OF THE MURDER FIXED.

Evidence of the Policemen Who Made the Arrest—Rumors of Highly Important Testimony Soon to be Submitted—Court Adjourning on Account of the Funeral of the Late L. V. Bockius.

CANTON, April 12.—After hearing the arguments of Attorney J. J. Grant, on the question of the admissibility of the testimony of the police as to Mrs. George's silence on the night of her arrest, Judge Taylor sustained the objections raised by the defense and the testimony was not admitted. It was after 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when this decision was given by Judge Taylor. The state took exception to the ruling of the court, and then proceeded with the examination of the police.

OFFICER HENRY J. PIERO, who was on the witness stand when the objection was raised, was recalled, and over an hour was consumed in his direct and cross-examination.

The usual anxious throng of spectators crowded themselves into the hallway of the court house at early morning and noon and wait for the doors to open to the courtroom. It is very evident, from the progress being made, that the state will not conclude its testimony this week, and that it will be far into next week before the last witness for the state is ex-

MRS. NOBLE, wife of the last witness was examined by Mr. Pomerene. She said she had been operating the elevator at the Dannehill block and was doing so last October. She knew Mrs. George and had seen her about the block. On the evening of October 7, a few minutes before or a few minutes after 7 o'clock Mrs. George came to the elevator door. Witness was in the car. On answering a bell call witness went to the first floor and Mrs. George got in.

"I said to her, 'Mr. Sterling's office.' She bowed her head and I said I didn't think the gentleman was in. She said, 'Is that so?' Then she went to Sterling's office, tried the door and found it locked."

Mrs. George then entered the car, went to the first floor and left and witness took other passengers up. Afterwards she saw Mrs. George in West Fifth street, opposite the jail. She could not say just how long this was after leaving the block. Mrs. George had on a dark dress and a light hat and carried a cape



ATTORNEY JAMES J. GRANT

Continuing witness said after the hand was scraped some burdock burs and Spanish needles were picked from the clothing: they were more numerous on the right side of her skirt. There were about three burs and forty or fifty needles. Burs and needles were placed in an envelope and taken charge of by Turnkey Becherer. Next saw them in the presence of the grand jury and afterwards sealed up and witness endorsed the envelope with his name. The package was presented and identified.

Mrs. George saw the burs being picked off. The skirt was upon her at the time. There was also some fuzzy matter on the skirt.

After the examination, Mrs. George was taken to a cell, and witness was detailed to remain in the corridor guarding the cell during the night.

"Did she sleep any that night?" Objection by defense, and question withdrawn. Witness had a conversation with the accused after she was placed in the cell. Detailing of conversation was prevented by objection from the defense.

Witness visited the vicinity of the tragedy the day after it occurred. He crossed the vacant lot, near the Alt-house home, went pretty well all over the lot. He found a path through the lot. He found a growth of burdocks, Spanish needles and weeds in the lot and the abutting alley. Objection was made to him saying whether or not the burs and needles were similar to those taken from Mrs. George's dress. He knew of no distinguishing features of varieties of burdock and Spanish needles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weitz—Witness said he had knowledge of powder and guns between his service in the army and on the police force and by hunting. He was in the saloon business for fifteen months some years ago. He had not noticed Spanish needles growing along the sidewalk in West Tuscarawas street. He got a good many needles and burs on his clothing going through the lot. He made no search of the Alt-house house. Did not try to enter the house or any of the outbuildings. Mrs. George did not bawl when she saw the four policemen, but went directly into the house. Did not walk fast to the police station the distance was about three quarters of a mile. Mrs. George was then perspiring.

Witness walked on the right side of Mrs. George. That was the side of her dress on which the most burs and needles were found. Such burs and needles were rather common in sections of the town at that time. He remained in the room when the outer skirt was removed. He did not notice particularly the under skirt, but found no burs or needles upon it. The path through the lot, he thought, was used a great deal.

On Saturday during his investigation he searched along Linden avenue, looking for the weapon used. He said that

Cross-examination by Mr. Sterling. Witness said in the search they had looked around the Alt-house home but had not tried to go inside. The night was dark, but he did not remember whether it was dark or foggy.

"What did she say when arrested?" "She said, 'I'll go.'" "Don't she first say, what for when you first arrested her?" "No, sir."

Grant was in police headquarters when the prosecutor talked to Mrs. George.

Witness had examined Mrs. George's shoes. As he remembered they were tan colored, not dark top. They were pretty well worn. There were no burns or scabs on needles in them.

EDWARD ROHN said in answer to Mr. Grant that he was a police officer on duty, and on hearing of the death of Bockius went to the Oberlin residence of Officer McCloud. Later he went to Lincoln avenue, going through vacant lots and orchard and the like. Witness rapped at the back door of the George residence and then went to the Alt-house house. The night was dark. He could not say about street lights. There were lights in the houses in the city, but they did not furnish much light on the street. Witness returned to the home of McCloud to the Oberlin house again until Mrs. George appeared. Witness then detailed the arrest privately, the same as other policemen. Witness also told of the arrival of neighbors and the prosecutor's quest for him under the same limitations and with the same results as in the evidence of other policemen.

At this point court adjourned to 8:30 Wednesday morning.

At the opening of court Wednesday morning Police Officer Rohn took the witness stand and his examination was continued by Mr. Grant at the point where it ended at Tuesday evening's adjournment. He said, while standing on the sidewalk in West Tuscarawas street on the night of the tragedy, he could see and recognize passengers in passing street cars. He was also questioned as to where burdock and Spanish needles were to be found about that time. He knew of none on Tuscarawas or Fifth street between the Valley railroad and the square. Such weeds were numerous in the vacant lot near the Alt-house place. These burs were the same as found on Mrs. George's clothing.

Cross-examination by Weitz—There were burdocks along the south side of the sidewalk between the Valley railroad and the bridge. He never noticed any on the north side of the street. The night was a pretty dark one, no stars, no moon. Did not know whether there was a street light at Third street and Lincoln avenue or not, and did not know whether or not there were leaves on the trees. He only noticed lights in the grocery store and in some of the houses in the vicinity.

"You walked through the vacant lot, did you get any burs on you?"

"No, we didn't."

"Then you could walk along the path and escape the burs."

"Yes, us men folks could; it takes more room for a woman to walk."

"A policeman generally cuts a pretty wide swath on dress parade. Don't you know, a woman in such a place holds up her skirts and becomes about as narrow as you or I."

"Well, I know a woman takes a wider path than a man."

Mrs. George may have said, "Yes, I am Mrs. George," when arrested, but witness could not say positively that she did or did not.

CHARLES DICKERHOFF, now a moulder for the Aulman Co., but a policeman for nearly three years, including last October, was the first witness to testify that the alleged crime was committed in this county. To Mr. Pomerene's questions, he said he knew Geo. D. Saxon in life, and described the location of the Saxon block. Saxon had his rooms in the east side of the block. Witness had known Mrs. George four or five years. She lived in the house of Mrs. Finney, in South Walnut street, until last summer, when she moved to West Tuscarawas street. Thursday night, October 6, the night before the shooting, witness met Mrs. George at Third street and Cleveland avenue.

"She said she had been to see the mayor in the afternoon and he had detained me to take her to the Saxon block. She said she was afraid of Saxon and wanted me to protect her if he attempted violence."

"Did she tell you of the conversation with the mayor?"

"She said he asked her whom she wanted and she said she preferred me. I went to police headquarters about 5:45 and told the turnkey to mark me on special duty. I then went to Market street and met Mrs. George at Ninth street. This was half or three-quarters of an hour after I first saw her. She went east on Ninth street to Piedmont. I remained near the corner of Market and Ninth streets. I was looking for Saxon. She had told me before that she wanted to see him. I went to see if there was a light in Saxon's room. Mrs. George said there was no light in Saxon's room and he did not know whether or not she was at home.

"From the corner we went into the Herbst lot through the gate at the east end of the lot. We went to the upper end of the lot and we remained some time. I returned to Market street, saying I would look for Saxon. I left Mrs. George in the lot. I stood on Market street half an hour."

"I next saw Mrs. George at the house

(Continued on page four.)



ATTORNEY JOHN C. WELTY.

amined. The attorneys for the defense on her arm. No cross examination.

After Judge Taylor had ruled on the objection argued Tuesday afternoon the examination of Police Officer Henry Piero was resumed. He said in substance:

After the arrest the prisoner was taken to police headquarters. She was taken into the prison office. The prosecutor asked her questions.

"What did he ask her?"

Objected by defense and objection sustained.

Mr. Welty drew from Mr. Pomerene that she had asked for counsel and he had told the turnkey to wait a few minutes. This was placed on the records.

After the questioning by the prosecutor the accused was taken to the woman's apartment and searched by Dr. Maria Pontius.

Mr. Grant—"What did you notice as to her appearance?"

"She seemed to be excited and very warm. She was perspiring."

"Her right hand was colored; a very dark brown or black, the left hand was clean. Dr. Pontius scratched and smelled the fingers before the scraping. Objected to by the defense; objection overruled.

"From the smell, what did you discover had disclosed the hand?" Objection by defense.

"What experience have you had with burnt powder and its effect on the hand?"

"I served in the army and have had other experience with guns."

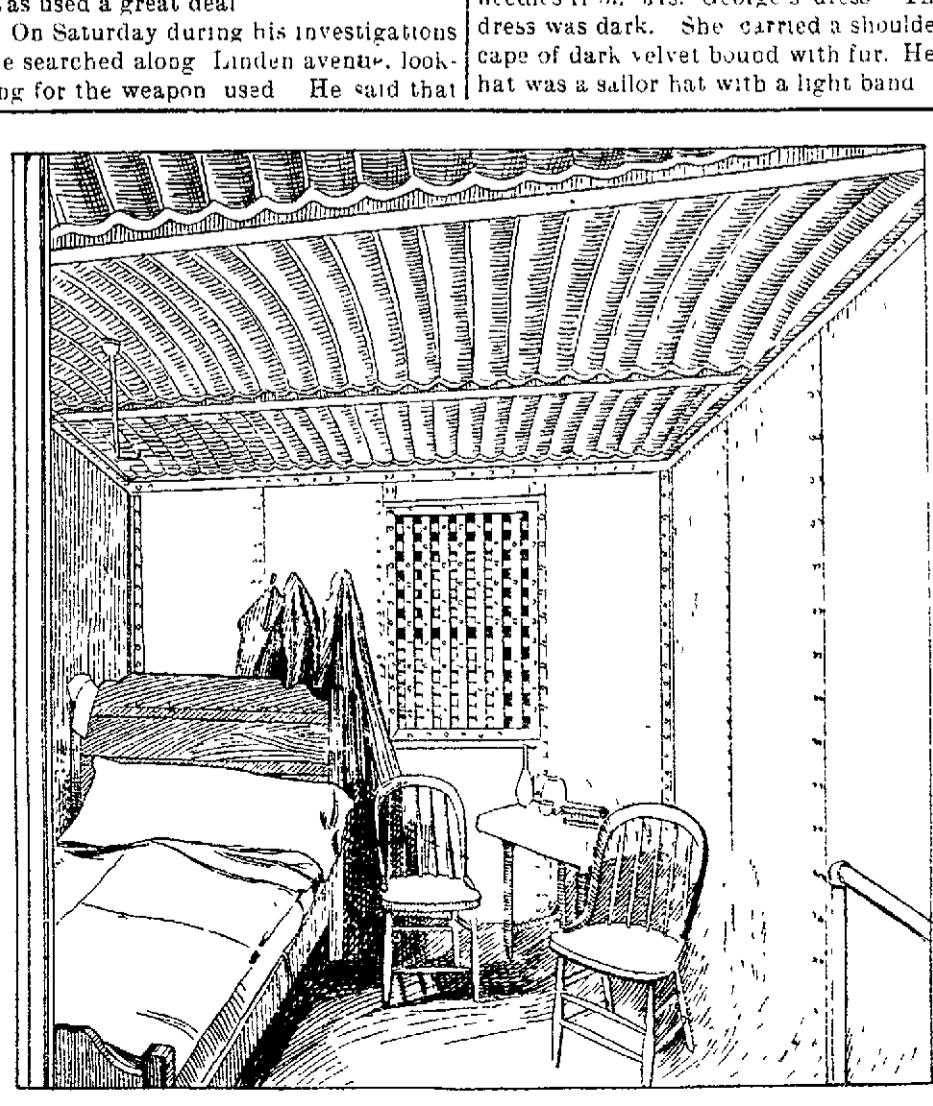
"Can you give an opinion as to what discolored the hand?"

"I think I can."

"What was it?"

"It was powder."

Objection by defense overruled and counsel ordered to be prompt if they wanted objections noted.



MRS. GEORGE'S CELL IN THE COUNTY JAIL

MANURE VERSUS FERTILIZER.

Superiority of the latter demonstrated by French experiments.

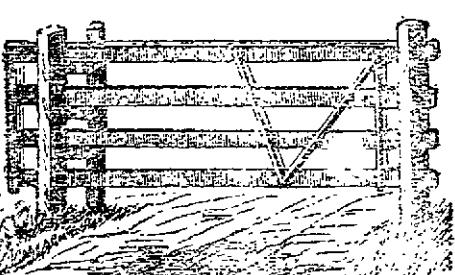
The superiority of fertilizers over stable manure has been again demonstrated by George Ville, the celebrated French experimenter, whose work is more or less familiar to all students of this interesting subject. His results for a series of years, as set forth in the American Fertilizer, a paper devoted to fertilizer manufacturers, shows that from 900 to 1,200 pounds per acre of fertilizer produced better results than the application of 26½ tons of stable manure, estimated to contain several times as much actual plant food as the fertilizer supplied. And the manure at \$2 per ton cost twice as much as the value of the fertilizer used. The editor of the journal quoted writes us that Rothamsted experiments for fifty-two years, and other reliable data, prove that "the crop-producing power of farmyard manure is less than one-half as great as commercial fertilizers, pound for pound of the manurial ingredients." He also maintains that reliable data disproves the claim that the residual effect of farmyard manures counterbalances the experimental evidences of superiority of commercial fertilizers. He regards \$1.50 per ton as "probably the maximum value" of average stable manure.

We think that this figure is too low for well-cared-for stable manure, as the average of thirty-eight samples was \$2.67 per ton, though some of the samples ranged from 81 cents to \$1.35 and \$1.51, while one went as high as \$5.70. It is true these "values" are arbitrary, for commercial comparison only, and do not necessarily indicate the agricultural value or crop-producing power of the substance to which they are applied, be it manure, fertilizer or single chemical. But those interested in fertilizers should not forget stable manure, and the wisest of them do not. The men at the head of several of the oldest and most successful fertilizer manufacturing concerns have always seconded our efforts to induce farmers to make and save all the manure possible, but when this supply fails they agree with us in advising the purchase of fertilizers rather than to buy manure of unknown quality.

Manure is uncertain stuff to buy, but it is just the stuff to make on the farm. The great value of manures as a nursery of bacteria is also coming to be more and more recognized, while scientists and farmers are just beginning to understand that these microbes may be quite as essential to profitable crop production as water or plant food. We made the statement a few years ago that the production of these ferment may yet become a branch of the fertilizer trade, and to-day our suggestion is less theoretical than was the original proposition of Liebig, the elder Mapes, Bradley and Stockbridge, to supply in a bag of fertilizer as much actual plant food as was furnished by a cartload of the richest manure.—American Agriculturist.

Convenient Farm Gate.

The accompanying sketch represents a cheap, durable and handy farm gate. It can be as easily opened as one bar can be removed and thrown out of the way. As it cannot sag it needs only ordinary bar posts for support. It is opened by sliding it one-half way back, where it is nearly balanced, then turning it one-half way round. Snow banks interfere less with this gate than with almost any other. To make a dozen gates cheaply, to be used instead of bars, procure a lot of ten-inch pine boards, sawed into two equal (five-inch)



Convenient Farm Gate.

stripe for the bars and one-fourth as many sawed into four equal (two and one-half-inch) strips for braces, uprights, etc. Let the lumber be wet, so that it will not split in driving wrought nail. Lay the bars on the barn floor, the right distance apart; nail on the uprights, strips and braces, putting upright strips on each side of the gate, and a narrow strip on the top bar, flat-wise, to give the gate stiffness. It takes about half an hour to make a gate as above described. The gate is shoved back a little in the drawing to show the construction."

Feed for Cows.

It depends much on the cow whether she does best on succulent or dry feed. A cow which is naturally a deep milker will grow poor on ensilage and roots unless she has a liberal grain ration, says the American Cultivator. But for the large proportion of average cows which, when high fed, run to fat, the succulent feed with wheat bran as the only grain ration is just what they need. Thus, in the same herd, ensilage will be a complete ration for some cows with perhaps a little clover hay, while others will pay for large grain rations. Of course these last are the ones that pay best to keep. A cow which cannot be fed liberally without being fattened should be sold to the butcher as soon as possible.

A Damage to Bee Keeper.

Spraying fruit trees when in bloom is considered of paramount importance nearly everywhere, and in some States laws make it obligatory. It is so general in many Western sections that apiculturists complain bitterly. Where there is an abundance of clover and other blossoms furnishing sweets, bees get along all right; but where they depend in large part upon flowering orchards, the question of partial or complete destruction of the bloom through spraying is a serious one.—American Agriculturist.

Pear Orchards.

It is well known that the pear succeeds best on heavy land. This is partly because it is richer in mineral plant food than are sandy soils, and also because the heavy soil is much less exposed to extreme changes in temperature. The land for pear orchards ought always to be subsoiled before they are planted. This will make the pear roots run deep, and to some extent protect the trees from the blight which most often follows sudden changes of any kind.—American Cultivator.

100 T.S.Y. YARD.

It is poor economy to stint the feed of growing chickens.

Keep a supply of ground bone where the fowls can help themselves.

Eggs are enough to put under a hen at least until warm, settled weather sets in.

Too much cooked or soft feed is not good for fowls. They need some employment for the gizzard.

Fresh air, clean water, varied food, with plenty of lungs, are essential to the health and thrift of fowls.

Young goslings should not be permitted to go on ponds until they are well feathered, as they are easily chilled when the water is cold. The same applies to ducklings which are subject to cramps.

The great difficulty with many, and perhaps a majority of the poultry farmers, is that they learn only one-half of the business, that of production. The other, that of keeping up with the market, is seemingly lost sight of.

"Which is the most profitable, to sell eggs in market, or sell chickens and broilers?" asks a reader in the American Poultry Advocate. To this G. S. Whitford, Phenix, R. I., replies: "That depends greatly on your situation. We would do as Mr. Boyer advises—sell eggs when they bring the highest prices; and, when the price gets down to fifteen or twenty cents a dozen, use them for incubators."

Cutting Seed Potatoes.

The best way to cut seed potatoes is a problem upon which no two farmers agree and concerning which numerous experiments have been tried by farmers generally, as well as by experimental stations. Results at all the stations have been carefully studied by J. F. Duggan, who concludes (Farm & Building No. 35, U. S. Department of Agriculture) that it is more "important to cut the tuber into compact pieces of nearly uniform size than to shape the pieces as to have a definite number of eyes on each set. No piece should be entirely devoid of eyes, and the majority of the seed pieces should be large enough to support at least two eyes and better three or more."

The yield from planting the seed or butt end is larger than from the stem or butt end of the tuber, the eyes on the seed end being first to germinate, and hence of especial importance when an early crop is desired. The total yield increases with every increase in the size of seed pieces from the single eye to the whole potato; this increase occurs both in the large and in the small potatoes, but chiefly in the latter. The net yield of salable potatoes increases with every increase in the size of seed piece from one eye to the half potato. "The half potato affords a larger net salable crop than the whole potato, on account of the excess amount of seed required in planting entire tubers. Taking the average of many experiments, it was found that for every 100 bushels of net salable crop grown from single eyes, there were 114 bushels from two-eye pieces, 131 bushels from quarters, and 129 bushels from halves, but only 129 bushels from planting whole potatoes. These results favor the use of halves as seed pieces if seed potatoes and crops are assumed to be of equal value per bushel, but when seed potatoes command a very high price, quarters may be used to advantage. It is better to place in one hill one large piece than several very small ones of the same aggregate weight. Small potatoes can sometimes be used for seed with profit, in which case they should be planted whole. Leading growers are careful to select for seed medium to large tubers of good shape, and their example should be followed."

A Novelty in Irrigation.

"An irrigation company, with a novel plan for getting water, has been formed in Salt Lake," says James H. Bacon, President of the Bank of Salt Lake. "Some bright fellow who knew that the soil at the foot of the mountains in what is known as the West Mountain or Bingham mining district was as rich as the best of Utah desert lands learned also that the miners up in the mountains had to keep pumps running to prevent the lower levels from becoming flooded with water. So he said: 'Why not take water that is a nuisance in the mines and put it where it will do some good?'

Capitalists were found to carry out a combined drainage and irrigation scheme. A tunnel has been started that it will take about a year's labor to complete. They promise to drain the Dalton and Lark mines to the 2,000 foot level for a small royalty and to turn the water loose over 2,000 acres of land which they have acquired. The land is worthless without water, but if there is enough water in the mines, and very likely there will be, the land will become worth \$160 an acre. It is certain that this tunnel scheme for getting water might be profitably applied in a hundred places on the desert where it never has been considered at all."

Secretary Morton and the Seeds.

Secretary Morton is having proposals prepared, which will be sent to seed men throughout the country, inviting bids for furnishing the department with seeds in accordance with the recent enactment of congress. A new feature is that the bidders will be asked to supply the seeds already put up in packages, ready for shipment. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of the employment of a large corps of women who formerly composed the seed division. The secretary says that by not having such a force, the government will be able to buy for the same money 25 per cent. more seed.

The amount of money which has been appropriated is about \$129,000. It is estimated that there will be about 10,000,000 packages of seeds, and two-thirds of these will be subjected to orders of senators and representatives. Seed from each and every package will be tested at the department of agriculture. The new system cannot be put in operation for this year's crops.

Horse-radish.

This is a profitable crop near large cities. It needs a rich, deep moist soil. It is propagated from bits of the root about two inches long; these are put in with a dibble about six inches deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and nine inches in the rows. The planting is done as early as possible. Some put the rows two feet apart, and sow early beets or carrots between the rows. In either case the surface should be kept clean.

THE SALE CONFIRMED.

C. C. & S. Road Bought by a Syndicate.

CONTROLLED BY THE W. & L. E.

Articles of Consolidation are Now Filed at Columbus—General Offices of the Company Will Probably be Removed to Cleveland.

A dispatch sent out from Toledo says that the sale of the Cleveland, Canton & Southern to a syndicate of Cleveland capitalists was confirmed in an interview with Judge Doyle, of Toledo, the attorney for the first mortgage bondholders, who sold the line to the syndicate, headed by Myron T. Herrick. Judge Doyle also said the re-organization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie with the C. C. & S. would take place early this week, and that articles of incorporation for the new consolidated system, or rather the reorganized W. & L. E., will be filed in Columbus before the week is out. So far as he knows, there will be no changes of any consequence in the management of the road, and the present officers in general will retain their positions. As to the future policy of the road he had nothing to say beyond that he had confidence in the strength and stability of the new deal, and it is believed by railroad men to be a master stroke of policy in railroad negotiation.

The Cleveland Leader says: "It is now said that as soon as the papers of incorporation of the consolidated company are filed at Columbus that the board of directors will be selected and the officers chosen. This will more than likely mean that Colonel M. T. Herrick will be elected president of the consolidated roads. Not long since he was proffered the presidency of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, having been its receiver, but declined the honor. It is the understanding that at the time he had in mind the present combination. He refused to be considered as the president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie on the grounds that it would take him away from his interests here. This would signify if he accepts the presidency of the combined roads that the office will be located in this city."

NEWS FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

L. V. Bockius Dies Sunday Afternoon—Court Notes.

CANTON, April 10.—L. V. Bockius, one of Canton's oldest inhabitants, died at his home on Sunday afternoon, after an illness of several weeks' duration. He was stricken with paralysis about ten days ago. The funeral will be held next Wednesday.

J. S. Barber, recently appointed paymaster in the United States navy by President McKinley, has been ordered to report at once on board the Wabash, in the Boston navy yard.

Judge McCarty, on Saturday adjourned court, after arranging cases for trial at the next term, which commences on May 1. The January term was in session eleven weeks, and for the first time in twenty years there is not a case on the docket to be carried over to the next term.

Theresa Weber has commenced suit in common pleas court against John G. Weber, for alimony. The plaintiff alleges that defendant fails to provide for herself and children.

The priorities of liens have been determined and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Richard Powell, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Daniel A. Brancher to H. J. Schlimmer, 37 acres in Jackson township, \$2,000.

J. C. and W. O. Haney to C. A. Erwin, 32 acres in Lawrence township, \$1,000.

Laura Schott to Magdalena Schott, lot No. 2,501, Massillon, \$1,000.

F. C. Sibila to John Blatz, lot 1,240 in Massillon, \$240.

Joseph Herman to Martha Herman, part of lot No. 367, Massillon, \$1,000.

Jacob Wilhelm to Mary Wilhelm, lot No. 400, Massillon, \$500.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries. womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctor and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

Sensitive Clocks.

A Lewiston (Me.) merchant has in his store an old fashioned clock which is peculiarly sensitive. It sometimes stops, and if any one steps into the store or goes by it will start again, and if a horse steps on a certain spot in the street it will start.

A man who happened to notice it and who had one like it himself said that his would not run after he had started his furnace in the fall. In the spring, after he ceased to keep a fire, it would run all right.

A Bellisose Youth.

The boy is still father to the man. A certain prominent political hustler, who, like the British tar in "Pinaford," is ever ready with his fists, showed his pugnacious taste at an early age.

The first day he went to school the family were, of course, anxious to know his impression of the new occupation. "Well, Sammy," said his father. "what did you learn on your first day at school?"

Straitening up and assuming a bellisose attitude, Sam replied, "Father, I learned I can lick every boy in my class."

A few days later his love of pugilism and frequent battles led to his expulsion. He came home that day and surprised his good mother with the remark, "Well, mother, thank the Lord, I have been turned out!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dear Papa. Please come back home. Mama is not cross. You are a good boy, and we are sorry you are not here. Come right back.

There is nothing more conducive to good fellowship between two boys than good health, even temper and a box or two of Bar-Ben. By strengthening the body, brain and nerves, it imparts a feeling of health, vigor and contentment to both man and woman, square and strong. Bar-Ben is the easy way to take medicine. Small sugar-coated tablets, 10 cents; 6 boxes, \$2.30. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed on receipt of price, Drs. Barton and Benson, 55 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuberts, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill; Chas. W. Cupples, 135 West Tremont street; Rider, & Snyder Massillon.

Nasal CATARRH.

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cures and heals cleanse, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad, and we will send you this big 35-cent pattern high-grade RESERVOIR COAL AND COKE, to be used by freight or by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if you are satisfied, pay for it.

WE USE A BIRDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your rail-road station. Your local dealer would charge \$2.00 for coal, but we will give you a 25% discount, so you can save at least \$10.00. Address, ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

WE HAVE A 25% DISCOUNT ON ALL OUR COKE.

WE PAY 25% LESS FOR COKE.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

THE BATTLE OF THE JEFFERSONIAN BANQUETERS.

Mr. Belmont and Mr. Bryan Have Set Every One Talking—Mr. Brewster Should Explain—Jefferson Dined Well—Helen Gould Continues to Do Good.

Calvary Episcopal church, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, is well known among the poor of New York for its charitable and philanthropic work. It now proposes to open a shop, under the parish care, in which will be kept a good line of such dry goods as are in constant demand among the poor.

It is proposed to keep a fair stock of dry goods which are in common use, such as gingham, plaids, flannels and cotton goods. Sales will be made on the instalment plan, and no person bringing credentials will be refused credit for such goods as he really



Church Instalment Store.

needs. A reasonable price will be charged in order to make the work self supporting, but it is the purpose to keep the price far below that charged in the ordinary dry goods stores doing business on the instalment plan. This shop is really the outgrowth of a custom which has been in vogue in Calvary parish for some time. It has been the practice to permit its parishioners to purchase at cost price certain articles from its stock of cloth provided for the regular work of the various organizations. Demand for these articles increased to such an extent that the idea of keeping a store here similar to the one he had organized in Philadelphia presented itself to the rector.

Thomas Jefferson's Birthday.

Little did Thomas Jefferson know, when he had the goodness to be born, what a fuss was to be made one day over his birthday. If he had known it, the great statesman and patriot would probably have hesitated at becoming famous. About the only subject that is being discussed here now, is the rival Jeffersonian Day dinners. You can't escape hearing it. The subject has gone so far that even the women have temporarily laid aside their usual after-Lenten talk and dispensed with their Easter preparations in order to get together and express their opinions as to whether Jefferson Day dinners should cost \$1 or \$10. The air is filled with the crash of contending diners, and the voices of disintegration are becoming really amusing. Harsh epithets are hurled like missiles from the popular to the plutocratic end of the Democratic throng, and bad names are as plentiful as blackberries in August. Many men, wise in gastronomy, have been figuring on the menus. Mr. Croker and Mr. Belmont have studied many compositions that were supposed to represent symphonies of food and drink for their dinner at \$10 per, and have prepared a feast that will meet with favor. The wines are choice and the oldest to be found anywhere, while the viands will make the Waldorf chef turn green with envy. There is something of a difference between the \$10 banquet and the affair of the dollar crowd, who will depend upon domestic table water for inspiration. Domestic table water sounds strange for a Democratic banquet, and the plutocratic side sneer and cry "What is the matter with crotch water and a bath tub?" for what they term their Pemigwic brethren. But, at any rate, the two banquets will be held, and the indications now are ten to one that the cheap fellows will have all the stars, the biggest crowd, all the fun, but not quite enough to eat.

The Money Devil.

There are weighty reasons to fear that while an angel with a flaming sword stands at every gate ready to beat back the money devil, this same Satanic majesty has succeeded in slipping through the window. When the money devil tempted Mr. Bryan with a \$10-a-plate dinner, that distinguished gentleman saw the clever face as retires from the temptation. The country applauded him and rejoiced in its own deliverance. But the money devil is a lightning change artist, and when driven away in one form or guise, assumes another and comes again. When the Bryan Democrats proposed giving a dinner to cost the small sum of \$1 a plate, so that the entertainment could be brought within reach of the purse of the poor man, it was considered a fitting rebuke to those goldbugs of New York who, under Croker and Belmont, had raised the price to such a figure as to exclude all save the wealthy. The rejoicings over the triumph of the plain people were soon to be modified. Mr. Eugene V. Brewster, who is managing the dollar banquet, has either been misquoted by the goldbug press or he has said something that will arouse many misgivings and excite suspicions. He is quoted as saying

"We have such financial backing that we will be able to give a dollar dinner such as has never been held before. Applications have come from places in Florida, from Duluth and from Boston. I wired to the Grand Central Palace as soon as I heard from Mr. Bryan and engaged it."

If the "financial backing" is ample the dinner, "such as has never been held before," can be given free, but is not the "financial backing" only another name for the money devil? The plain people do not furnish "financial backing," and they should demand of Mr. Brewster an explanation. Who is furnishing this "financial backing?" Who is to pay for the use of the Grand Central Palace? Mr. Brewster should give a satisfactory explanation.

Jefferson Dined Well.

The idea that Jefferson ignored the elegances or comforts of life is entertained only by those ignorant of the facts. Jefferson was a gentleman of education and culture and lived as a gentleman was expected to do in his day. He had about the best that was obtainable, and the notion that he was a sort of shirtsleeve sloven has no real basis in truth. The "Jeffersonian simplicity" idea seems to rest chiefly on the tale of an English traveler, who to ridicule the United States and its government for their crudeness and lack of polish, told a false and silly story about Jefferson, when he was first inaugurated president, riding up to Washington, hitching his horse to a fence and then unceremoniously taking the oath of office. All that has long since been exploded. Jefferson observed the proprieties and dignities of his time just as carefully as would be the case with any executive inducted into office now. And no doubt he enjoyed a good dinner quite as much.

Rebuttal That Did No Good.

No sooner had the solemn season of Lent arrived with its somber accompaniments than the swagger set among the 400 introduced an innovation in the matter of holding functions on Sunday afternoon. It was known only to the exclusive swagger set for awhile, but one Dr. Rainford preached a sermon against the sin, in which he denounced the desecration of the Sabbath roundly. In his ardor to stamp out an incipient evil, the good man was imprudent enough to say that the proper thing in society was the sacrilegious Sunday afternoon function. Unhappy man! While he honestly believed that he was pulling up the tares in such a manner as not to disturb the wheat, he was really sowing dragon's teeth, which have since risen up to vex him. There are those in society who are not admitted to the inner circles. There are those not in society who would like to be. No sooner was the announcement made from the pulpit that Sunday evening functions were the latest fad of the swagger set than the people in society who are not admitted to the inner circles and the people who are not in society but would like to be, adopted the new fad and gave Sunday afternoon entertainments on a style of magnificence unheard of.

A Real Philanthropist.

The richest woman in America, Mrs. Hetty Green, created a good deal of amusement at an auction sale of pictures in the Fifth avenue art gallery recently, by bidding \$7.50 for a very rare portrait of Dolly Madison. The auctioneer almost fell from his perch and everybody blushed but Mrs. Green. She sat in a front row seat until the bidding on the famous picture reached the \$100 mark, when she suddenly left the place.

The Horse Market.

"London excepted," said an authority recently, "New York is the greatest horse market in the world. People come here from many miles away to buy horses. Why? Because a man can get a bigger variety and greater opportunity for selection and bargains right here than he can anywhere else in this country. There were over 60,000 horses sold in this city last year from January 1 to January 1. Of these about 45,000 were work and draught horses. The remainder were carriage and saddle horses. You hear that horses are cheap—they are a drug in the market and that a man can buy one at his own price. The latter is



Hon. Perry Belmont.

true. You can name your figure, and the dealer will trot out a horse that he will sell at that figure, dicker or no dicker. You can buy a horse for \$10—or even less money. But that does not mean that the animal is a drug in the market. I have been in the business all my life, and I never knew the time you could not buy a three-dollar horse for five dollars.

"Where do the horses all go? Well, they go where they cannot return from, in a great many instances. The report of the Board of Health for last year shows that in Greater New York no fewer than 58,000 horses died from natural causes, or were killed to be put out of misery. If 58,000 horses die and 60,000 horses are sold, there cannot be many more horses here than there were at this same time last year.

SELLS FILIPINOS ARMS.

CAREER OF AN AMERICAN WHO IS KNOWN IN TWO CONTINENTS.

Frederick W. Sylvester, the American who is charged with acting as the purchasing agent in Hongkong for the Filipino insurgents and who has been instrumental in keeping them supplied with arms and ammunition in their revolt against American authority in the Philippines, is said to be the same man who as Frederick W. Sutterlee did business in Philadelphia several years ago.

The Keene, Sutterlee company dealt in leather, opium, coffee and chemicals.

Their offices were fitted up in luxurious oriental style, and their transactions

FREDERICK W. SYLVESTER.
[In mandarin costume.]

were on a large scale. In 1895 the firm failed. Frederick W. Sutterlee left Philadelphia in January, 1896, ostensibly for his health, while the business of the Keene, Sutterlee company was in the hands of the sheriff. Sutterlee had been the real head of the concern.

When Sutterlee had departed, as if the earth had swallowed him, it was found that he left behind \$1,000,000 indebtedness. His method was to borrow money upon stock in trade and then sell it. Among his creditors are some of the leading business men of the city, some of whom have since received money by entering suit against the indorsers of Sutterlee's notes. The fugitive, it is now said, turned up in China soon after his flight and joined forces with Louis Spitzel. It is said that they have operated there in the same way as Sutterlee did in Philadelphia.

FILIPINO HEADQUARTERS.

INSURGENT CHIEF CHOSE AN ABANDONED CONVENT AT MALOLOS.

The building which Aguinaldo has been using as his headquarters at Malolos was formerly a convent. It was abandoned by the nuns months ago, when the Filipinos occupied the place. The structure is a substantial two story affair of whitewashed brick with a thatched roof. It stands near the great brick church in which many of the insurgents have been quartered.

The accompanying illustration is from a drawing made by an English artist who recently visited the Filipino lines. The artist says that when he went to the headquarters of the rebel chief he was halted by half a dozen soldiers at the gate, and at the entrance he found two big natives, evidently from the interior of Luzon, armed with 12 foot Mindanao spears. Numerous Filipino officers, belonging to Aguinaldo's staff, lounged about on the veranda and upper balcony, smoking cigarettes and

drinking beer.

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year shows that in Greater New York no fewer than 58,000 horses died from natural causes, or were killed to be put out of misery. If 58,000 horses die and 60,000 horses are sold, there cannot be many more horses here than there were at this same time last year.

There are doubtless few more profitable dishonest employments than that of the egg forger. The words sound peculiar, but it is a literal translation of a French phrase which the ever resourceful judge of instruction has applied to a clever miscreant in Lille. This is how he earned his strange sobriquet. He made penguins' eggs out of plaster of paris; he easily changed the egg of a duck into that of a falcon; he painted larks' eggs brown and sold them for the eggs of nightingales, and in every department of his industry he made enormous profits, for there are almost as many egg collectors in France as there are stamp collectors in America. We have stamp forgers here in plenty, so expert collectors inform us, but so far as we know the egg forger has yet to make his appearance.—New York Times.

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ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. IS THE ONLY REMEDY EQUAL TO THIS OBSTINATE DISEASE.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is the only remedy which can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases. By relying upon it, and not experimenting with the various so-called tonics, etc., all sufferers from blood troubles can be promptly cured, instead of enduring years of suffering which gradually but surely undermines the constitution. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Boils, Tetter, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place. Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



SCROFULA.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and mosquitoes. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$200,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. S. S. S. S., G. P. A. D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

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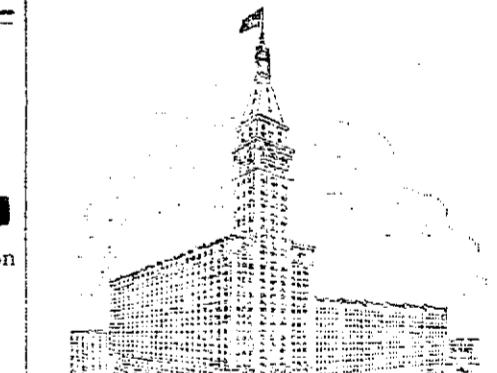
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DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE

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THIS IS THE
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DO AFTER THIS

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NERVE REST

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 4. —

FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 80.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
Sale at Babiney's Book Store, Sam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1899.

A noteworthy change has taken place in the attitude of the Spanish newspaper *Oceania*, at Manila, whose pro-Philippine utterances some time ago nearly caused its suppression. The paper now earnestly advises the insurgents to submit to American authority. This is one of the good effects of the proclamation of the American commission.

As with almost no exceptions the citizens of Massillon look with favor upon a law the enforcement of which will keep children off the streets of the city after an hour when they should be in bed, the eventual passage of a curfew ordinance by the Massillon city council is almost a foregone conclusion. In Massillon the necessity for such an ordinance is just as evident as in many other cities of the same size where the law has been productive of much good. There can be no reasonable argument urged against its passage, while those that can be brought forward in its favor are innumerable.

An interesting fact was brought out in the George trial on Tuesday. Upon the prosecution seeking to show that the burs and Spanish needles found upon Mrs. George's skirt on the night of the murder proved her presence near the scene of the tragedy, the defense stated that as burs and Spanish needles grew upon all the streets of Canton, this evidence went for nothing. Had this assertion been made by an alien, its truth might possibly have been questioned, but coming from the lips of a resident of Stark county's seat, there were, of course, no grounds for disputing it.

No misunderstanding exists in Republican circles concerning the reasons for the attention paid by Democratic newspapers to the alleged Jones boom for the gubernatorial candidacy. "They see in it great possibilities for creating trouble in the Republican camp," says E. K. Rife in the Ohio State Journal, "and their correspondents are instructed to depict in glowing colors the 'uprising of the masses' in favor of Jones. The object is apparent—that of forcing the candidacy of the mayor of Toledo upon the Republicans, and encouraging him to make a fight for the honor, hoping that if he is defeated (and he will be) he will be an independent candidate for governor and threaten the success of the regular Republican ticket. The plan is a clever one, but it will not win. The Jones boom is too thin to spread all over the state of Ohio."

The report of the income account of railways for the year which ended June 30, 1898, issued by the Interstate commerce commission, offers conclusive evidence of the prosperity of American railways during the first fiscal year after the triumph of McKinley and "McKinleyism." This report shows that the gross earnings were greater by \$163,161,533 than they were during the previous year. The surplus from operations left after paying dividends, interest on bonds, taxes, etc., was \$42,604,900, as against a deficit of \$1,412,300, the year before. Furthermore, the amount of dividends declared, which does not include those on the stock of lines under lease, exceeds the amount of dividends declared for the previous year by \$6,830,337. Statistician Adams adds in this connection: "This fact taken in connection with the increased surplus suggests in another way the revival of prosperity for American railways."

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of the Cleveland First M. E. church, answered a number of interesting questions in his question box on Sunday night, the most important of which concerned the chain letter scheme. Dr. Banks' remarks on this subject will be heartily endorsed by those who have been annoyed by this unmitigated nuisance. "What do you do with chain letters?" was asked, "when they come to you asking you to enclose ten cents for some worthy cause, and write three copies of the letter and send them to as many friends?" Dr. Banks' answer was:

"I throw them in the waste basket, and the sexton kindles the furnace fire with them. The sacred chain of charity goes broke the minute it strikes me. I do this for at least three good reasons. First, because I have a better use for my time than writing letters at ten cents apiece; second, because I have a better use for my friends than to pester them with that sort of foolishness; third, because when I want to give ten cents to a worthy cause I prefer to give it direct, and not spend eight cents of the ten for postage and three of the other two for stationery. The chain letter system is a nuisance from beginning to end without a single leg to stand on."

New evidence of the striking triumphs of American over British firms is shown

in the enormous amount of machinery the United States is exporting to Great Britain. A dispatch from London says that one of the most important engineering firms in Sheffield recently ordered a quantity of special machinery in America, no home firm being able to guarantee delivery under twelve months, while the American manufacturers undertook to deliver it and have it working within three months. Armor plates for the British navy are being planed in one of the most noted Sheffield factories by American machinery, which, it is stated, works better and needs less attention than British machinery. The Yorkshire Cycle Company has just fitted out its works with American lathes and tools, and the Barry Dock and Railway Company at Cardiff has decided to accept an American tender for several locomotives and a Belgian tender for three locomotives. The officials of the company say that foreign manufacturers can give quicker delivery than the English engineers; that the locomotives will cost each about five hundred pounds less than if built in England, and that the workmanship is equal, if not superior. These announcements, coming on top of similar statements, may well cause consternation in the British engineering trade.

NOT ALL FAVOR IT.

Ministers' Views Concerning the Curfew Law.

IT WOULD NOT BE EFFECTIVE.

Says the Rev. Mr. Kaempker—Too Many Inoperative Laws Already on the Books—Others Say That It Can Do No Harm, If It Does No Good.

The expressions of many prominent citizens concerning the proposed curfew ordinance have already been printed. Mayor Wise is still silent; nobody knows whether he is for or against it. The opinions of some of the ministers of the city are as follows:

H. V. Kaempker, rector of St. Mary's Catholic church—I do not believe in police regulation of the family; parental authority cannot be upheld by ordinances. There is something radically wrong in a family when the parents have so little influence over their children that they cannot direct their actions. Lack of religious training is in most cases the cause of the lack of parental authority. "Honour thy Father and thy Mother" should be more deeply impressed upon the youth, but ordinances can never do it.

Besides I am satisfied that if the ordinances were passed it would be ineffective. At first the police would be vigilant, but after taking home a child or two and incurring the wrath of every member of the child's family, the officers would think twice before doing anything of the sort again. In the course of time the ordinance would be forgotten. The council of Galion, my former home, passed a curfew ordinance. It became inoperative before it was many days old. And then, again, what policeman is spry enough to catch the fleetfooted street urchin? We have too many laws that are not enforced to think of increasing the number. The Sunday saloon closing and the Sunday labor laws are openly violated, and so it would be with the curfew. This seemingly is because the moral sentiment of the community is not strong enough to demand the enforcement of laws. The more inoperative laws we have, the less respect will the people have for all laws and their makers. Fewer laws properly enforced would be productive of greater good.

J. F. Kuebler, rector of St. Joseph's Catholic church—I was surprised to learn that Massillon was without a curfew ordinance. I think an ordinance of this kind would be productive of more good than any other in the book.

M. F. Fritz, pastor of the United Brethren church—I have not given the matter much thought, but it seems to me to be a very good measure.

O. W. Weber, pastor of Faith Lutheran church—I believe that a curfew ordinance would be a good thing if it were enforced after passage, but we have so many laws that are not enforced that we ought to be careful about adding to the number.

The Rev. C. M. Roberts—I am not familiar with certain conditions as they exist in Massillon and cannot, therefore, give a judgment in this matter which would be worth anything. I am in favor of any law likely to benefit the condition of society and especially the condition of children.

John L. Wilson, pastor of the First M. E. church—I am in favor of the curfew ordinance. I think it is a wise measure. There are a great many parents who do not take the proper precautions to keep their children within bounds and out of temptation, and the law ought to help them.

BOUGHT BY THE BAPTISTS.

The United Brethren Church to go to Them for \$6,250.

The United Brethren church, at the corner of Mill and South streets, which was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Moody, of Phalanx Station, at the assignee's sale some time ago, is shortly to be given over to the English Baptist congregation, of this city, in consideration of \$6,250. This agreement was reached Tuesday evening. The Rev. M. F. Fritz, pastor of the United Brethren church, stated today that the congregation would hold services in the church for the last time on next Sunday. Whether or not the congregation will continue to hold meetings thereafter has not been decided.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

[Continued from page four.]

at the corner of Ninth and Piedmont streets. I told her I had not seen Saxton. I noticed Saxton's window. I went to Market street again to see if I could see Saxton. In fifteen minutes I again went to the corner of Ninth and Piedmont streets and met Mrs. George. There was then a light in Saxton's room. I called attention to the light and one of us said he might be at home. I again returned to Market street, looked for Saxton, but remained only a short time. I told Mrs. George I was going away. She asked if I could come back the next night. I said I could and would if the mayor said so. She did not ask me to go to the Saxton block to call Saxton, and I did not go. Mrs. George told me she did not dare to go into the block because there was an injunction against her. No time was set for meeting the next evening. I reported shortly before 6 o'clock the next evening and then went to Market and Ninth streets. I had on citizens' clothing. I waited an hour."

"I learned of Saxton's death between 6:30 and 7 o'clock, while standing at the corner of Eighth and Market streets."

The night of the murder, witness said, after hearing of the death, he reported on the square and a little later went to his beat. On Thursday night, witness said, Mrs. George walked north on Piedmont to Eighth, west on Eighth to Market and back to Ninth, going around the block in which the Saxton block is located.

Cross-examination by Mr. Sterling. Mrs. George said she told the mayor she preferred witness because she knew him better than any other officer. She told him sometime, he did not know whether at this time, that Saxton had promised to marry her as soon as the suit of Sample C. George was settled.

" Didn't she tell you that she was afraid to go and see Saxton because he had kicked her down stairs the last time she called?"

"Yes, she did."

" Didn't she tell you that Saxton had abused her and threatened her with violence?"

"She did."

" Didn't she say she asked the mayor to have you go with her to protect her from such attacks?"

"That is about what she told me."

"What was her manner?"

"About as I had seen her before."

"She was calm and gentle, wasn't she? She talked of no harm or violence to Saxton?"

"She did not."

To other questions the witness said that the light remained in Saxton's window very long, that the vicinity was pretty well lighted, and that nothing was seen of Saxton.

Redirect—"Did Mrs. George tell you to stop Saxton if you saw him?"

"No, sir; she told me to let her know."

"Mr. Dickerhoff, you testified before the grand jury and talked of the case with Mr. Grant and myself. Did you at either of these times tell that Mrs. George had said Saxton kicked her down stairs?"

Objected to by defense and objection sustained. The court said the rule as to surprise was not broad enough to drag in what had not previously been said, although it did allow the introduction of what had previously been testified to.

When court adjourned at noon, it was until 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning. This half day suspension in the hearing of the trial was on account of the funeral of L. V. Bockius, father-in-law of Prosecutor Pomerene, which was held at 2 o'clock. There was a larger attendance of women at the trial this morning than at any session since the opening day, and many were turned away who came late.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "The state is preparing to produce a witness who saw the shooting, and is able to identify the person holding the revolver. The story of the revolver itself and its discovery is scheduled for tomorrow's session. There is another rumor that Mrs. Eva Althouse has consented to emerge from her retirement near Perryopolis, and testify. The state's attorneys declare they do not need her, however, and that their case will be entirely complete with the witnesses at hand. It is expected to close the prosecution by Saturday night."

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomoco City, Md. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & S. Syder, 12 E. Main.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPPLEY, P. M.

Now is the time to subscribe.

RHEUMATISM,

Stomach Troubles and General Nervous Debility

are Promptly Relieved by

DR. MILES' NERVE.

Everybody knows or ought to know that the nervous system is the fountain which supplies every part of the body with life force. If this system lacks vigor and strength, not only will the muscles be weakened, but brain, nerves, heart, kidneys and lungs immediately suffer. The weakest spot will give way first. The weakening of nerves in muscles and joints is the direct cause of rheumatism. This explains why it may go from one part of the body to another so readily. Were it a blood trouble, every joint would be affected at the same time. In nearly every instance this trouble has disappeared when the nervous system has been strengthened and invigorated. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve purifies, vitalizes and enlivens the blood. It soothes the irritated nerves, and feeds the wasted tissues. It gives motive strength to the muscular structure, healthful vitality to the nerve centers, and recuperative capacity to the organic functions of the system.

Mr. Howard Wemple, Battle Creek, Mich., says: "I suffered for years with sciatic rheumatism; was laid up months at a time, and frequently was so bad I could not walk. I spent a great deal of money and treated with many prominent physicians, but nothing seemed to cure me. In August, 1895, while confined to the house with a severe attack, I read about Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve having cured a case just like mine. I began to use it, and before the bottle was half used I was able to return to my work, but I continued taking it for some weeks. I have worked steadily ever since, and have enjoyed the very best of health."

Following is from a letter written by Mrs. George H. Smith, of Provincetown, Mass. Mrs. Smith says: "I would lie night after night unable to get to sleep or to get any rest. I became nervous and irritable, had distressing pains in my stomach and a soreness in the left side that at times seemed almost unbearable. I suffered constantly with severe headaches and palpitation of the heart, and in fact was nearly prostrated. I was advised to try

ANNOUNCED TODAY.
The Names of Persons Who are Now Licensed to Teach.

John Ellis, of this city, clerk of the Stark county board of school examiners, today announces that each of the following has been granted a license to teach school in Stark county for one year:

Ellen Witters, Lillian Z. Phelps, Ada Powell, Jennie C. Myers, Annie S. Monroe, Martha Mangus, Anna M. Metzger, Emma E. Leeser, Lillian Kyle, Emma Johnson, Blanche Cook, Nellie M. Breece, Lucile Amendt, Delbert Zellers, A. A. Van Dorsten, W. V. Stimmel, A. H. Strawn, Wm. G. Smiley, Clarence Spidle, Delbert Roath, O. B. Pfouts, Amer Oberlin, James E. McFarren, John B. Mohler, J. J. McClay, Wade H. Miller, John W. Martin, A. B. Kittinger, J. C. E. Jacot, Theo. F. Heim, John E. Heintzelman, D. R. Eschliman, W. R. Eckley, Ward B. Dyer, Elmer E. Delap. The following received certificates for the oath of office.

Eugene G. Willison, who will be succeeded as city solicitor by O. E. Young tonight, has been appointed the expert agent of the industrial commission, now in session at Washington. Mr. Willison's duties will be to collate, compare and digest the mining laws of the United States and of the several states which have reference to hours of labor, child labor, method and terms of payment, screens, company stores and the personal safety of workmen. The resolution providing for this appointment was presented by M. D. Ratchford, of this city, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America, and it was M. D. Ratchford who named Mr. Willison.

Jeremiah Kitchen became the marshal of Massillon today. Mayor Wise administered the oath, and Mr. Kitchen's bond which is for \$1,000, bears the signatures of Z. T. Baltzly and Jacob Sonnhalter. Harry Markel, the retiring marshal, has not completed his plans for the future, but if the council will lease him the West Side engine house he will start a repair shop there.

Some of the assessors began their work today, and others will begin tomorrow.

M. W. Elsass, re-elected township trustee, was sworn in by Justice Sibilia Saturday night.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Massillon Bridge Company's Officers Re-elected.

The directors of the Massillon Bridge Company held their annual meeting at the local office, Tuesday, and re-elected A. J. Sprague, of Toledo, president; H. M. Smith, Toledo, vice president; W. G. Jacobs, Massillon, secretary-treasurer.

The business of the year was gone over and the present situation was discussed, though no reference, so Mr. Jacobs says, was once made to the proposed bridge builders' trust. The works were shut down simply because material could not be had. As soon as it becomes possible to procure material, operations will be resumed. Present at the meeting were E. N. Gray, of Richmond, Ind.; J. C. Darst, Chicago; A. J. Sprague, Toledo; H. M. Smith, Toledo; W. C. Jacobs, Massillon.

MAKING ICE TODAY.

Graber Brothers Complete Their Plant and are Operating It.

The first ice will probably be made at Gruber Brothers' new plant, at the West Tremont street market, today. Aaron Gruber stated that no effort will be made to secure local trade, it being their intention to manufacture only enough for their own needs. The system for keeping the temperature reduced at the West Tremont street market is simply the circulating of cold air through 4,000 feet of pipe running about the walls of the three meat rooms. Ice will have to be used at the downtown market. The plant has cost Gruber Brothers a considerable sum, as the erection of a building specially for it was necessary. The plant will have to be operated night and day. Steady employment will be given to two men.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

J. J. Bast Disposes of Twenty-three Horses and Other Property.

J. J. Bast sold twenty-three horses, two surreys, four buggies, two sulki, a road wagon, some harness, several buggy poles and other things, Saturday afternoon, altogether bringing about \$1,800. R. C. Foltz was the auctioneer. Minting and Black Cecil, which were sold at the same time and place, were not included in the

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Chester Daly is visiting Norwalk.

Mrs. John Miller, of Norwalk, is visiting friends in the city.

The Howells mine at Dalton was abandoned on Monday evening.

Henry Graybill and son Albert, of Uhrichsville, are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell returned from New York on Tuesday.

A Bell telephone has been placed in Stahl's meat market. No. 115.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of Felix R. Shepley, No. 393.

Samuel Hoffman, who sustained serious injuries at the Pocock mine recently, has quite recovered.

The next meeting of the East Ohio conference of the M. E. church will be held in Alliance, next September.

Edwin Kester and family, of Massillon, were here to attend the funeral of his uncle, Thomas Roth.—Wooster Republican.

Dr. C. H. Beight, formerly of Petersburg, O., has removed to Massillon. His residence and office are located at 133 West Main street.

Mrs. William Pooley, of Somerdale, and Mrs. Joseph Limbach and daughter Cora, of Mineral Point, are visiting at the Berg residence, west of the city.

Jeremiah Kitchen will be the first marshal in years to wear the regulation uniform. It has already been ordered, and will be somewhat different from those worn by the police.

The differences between the stove moulder of Salem and their employers have been settled, and wages have been advanced ten per cent, the scale to be in force for one year.

A number of ware boys employed at Reed & Co.'s glass works went on a strike Tuesday afternoon because the hours of labor were not satisfactory. Their places have not been filled.

The R. M. Scranton Printing Company, of Alliance, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000. It is reported that the company will soon begin the publication of a daily paper.

Emmet Hale, charged with striking Jessie Baker, a waitress at a local hotel, pleaded guilty before Justice Paul Saturday evening. His fine and costs amounted to a trifle more than \$6.

The U. S. Novelty works are in receipt of an order from Austro-Hungary for 4,000 riveting machines. The company claims to have orders which call for 10,000 of these new devices.—Alliance Leader.

The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eckroat, residing west of the city, fell from a porch Saturday evening, fracturing her right shoulder blade and arm. Dr. J. F. Gardner treated the fractures.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pocock, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, of Brookline, Mass., who have been spending the past six weeks in Florida, returned to Massillon on Tuesday.

Roman Hammer has accepted a position with the Columbus Loan and Building Company. He will leave for that city next week. For several years past Mr. Hammer has been a member of F. Crone's force of clerks.

Gravel is being hauled upon the bad piece of road just below the cemetery, and in a day or two it will be in much better condition. The scraper is doing much good in the city, having been successfully used in Erie, Charles and Tremont streets.

C. F. Carter, of Alliance, left on Sunday for New York, from which port he will sail for Bremen, en route for St. Petersburg, where he will superintend the erection of three electric cranes which the Morgan Engineering Company sold to the Russian government.

Delbert E. Brubaker, who for years was well known and popular in Massillon as a clerk at the Hotel Sailer, was married to Miss Rosa A. Andric, of Canton, at the home of the bride, Wednesday morning. Mr. Brubaker is now connected with the Kennard House, of Cleveland.

Practically all of the men who have thus far applied for work at the state hospital grounds have secured it. Owing to the bad condition of the roads it is impossible to get stone to the grounds, and this is all that prevents the contractors from putting a full force of laborers at work.

Dr. A. P. J. Pease, who left this afternoon for New York, will sail on Tuesday for Naples, from which port he will take a trip through Italy and France, stopping at Rome, Venice, Nice and Marseilles, and finally taking passage for home at Genoa. The trip will occupy about six weeks.

Investigating the cause of a strong odor of smoke in their residence, at the corner of Waechter and Wooster streets, members of the English family discovered the contents of a closed dresser drawer to be on fire, Saturday. Several pairs of gloves and other articles were destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Miss Alevia Daniel and Harry Shawbell were married by the Rev. James Lester, at the latter's residence, in Weber street, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. Mr. Shawbell was formerly connected with Frank's shoe store, in this city, but is now employed at Charters Bros.' fruit store in Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Shawbell will reside in the latter city.

Morrow Taggart, of Orrville, an uncle of Perry A. Taggart, of the firm of Bechtel & Taggart, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday. His entire right side is affected. J. Marsh McDowell,

who arrived in the city from Orrville, this morning, says that Mr. Taggart was considerably better when he left and that chances for his recovery are good.

A petition has been filed in common pleas court by Mrs. Lizzie Schaafel, against Henry Schaafel, asking for a divorce, charging him with extreme cruelty. They were married October 19, 1892. Mrs. Schaafel being Mrs. Lizzie List, of Massillon. The court has restrained Mr. Schaafel from drawing his money from the Harter bank and disposing of a \$1000 note held by Alonzo Bowers.

A number of Samuel Kling's neighbors and friends gathered at his Jarvis avenue home, Monday evening, to remind him that he had arrived at the sixtieth milestone of his life. The evening was pleasantly spent with conversation and music. Miss Jennie Williams recited several choice selections during the evening. Luncheon was served and the guests departed, wishing Mr. Kling many happy returns of the day.

The marriage of Miss Alvina Graf and Carl Meinhart took place at St. Joseph's church this morning at 8:30 in the presence of a large congregation. The bride wore a white gown and carried white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Laura Erle, the best man Arnold Boerner. A reception was held at 4 p.m. at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anna Daul. Mr. and Mrs. Meinhart will leave this evening for Ashtabula, where Mr. Meinhart will have business during the summer. They will return to Massillon in the fall.

Nearly one thousand people, including veterinarians and physicians from all parts of the state, witnessed the slaughter of seventy one cattle and four hogs at the Ohio agricultural experiment station, at Wooster, yesterday. All of these cattle except two had reacted to the tuberculin test, and the autopsy showed them to be diseased, while the two not reacting to the test were found to be free from tuberculosis. The pigs, which had been fed upon the milk of the diseased cattle, were found to be badly diseased.

Charles Kriegbaum, of Canton, addressed a large congregation in the Christian church, Sunday evening, his subject being "Christianity and Secular Life." Mr. Kriegbaum said that the best Christian is he who puts his trust in the Lord, is industrious and economical and does all the good he can in all the ways he can. Christ, he said, dignified labor by working with his hands while on earth, and he also gave lessons in economy, notably on the occasion of the five loaves and two fishes, when, after feeding the multitude, the crumbs were carefully picked up and kept for the future.

Ohio Census Districts.

There will be nineteen census supervisors in Ohio, one for each of the districts created. They will have charge of the work of the next census in the territory assigned them. The lines of congressional districts are not in every instance followed, but the Eighteenth is an exception. The counties it comprises are Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark. The change for other districts is brought about by the fact that Cuyahoga and Hamilton counties for census purposes are to be considered units.

Scio Oil Field.

Good connections are made by the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway at Uhrichsville for Scio.

"A Cheerful Look Makes a Dish a Feast."

"Cheerful looks" depend just as much upon physical well-being as upon natural disposition and temperament. If the blood is disordered, the brain is starved, and no "dish is a feast," for the reason that the vitalizing elements do not reach the proper spot.

A step in the right direction is to purify the body by the use of a natural remedy. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's remedy. It acts upon the blood, and whether the seat of the disorder is brain, stomach, liver or kidneys, the purifying process of this medicine is equally sure and successful. It never disappoints.

Diphtheria—My little nephew was troubled for two years with sore throat and tonsillitis. Was threatened with diphtheria but Hood's Sarsaparilla warded it off. He is now entirely well. Ibez G. Reed, Oak Hill Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

Run Down—I was weak, had no appetite, nervous and completely run down. Tried many remedies but nothing helped me until I used Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me. Mrs. WM. Marks, 27 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Scorbuta—I was almost bedfast with scrotum and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped. NELLIE OSMER, 414 Lyon Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dyspepsia—I suffered for 20 years with dyspepsia. Dared not eat meat, new bread or vegetables. Went hungry for fear of distress. Felt despondent and distressed. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and got relief immediately. Can eat most anything without discomfort. Mrs. EMILY F. BURKE, Middleboro, Mass.

Liver and Kidneys—My mother was very sick with congestion of the liver and kidney trouble. Nothing helped her until we got Hood's Sarsaparilla, which showed its effects with first dose. She is well and hearty. Mrs. D. A. STONE, Wintrop, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEFT THE COUNTRY.

W. H. McLain is Believed to Have Sailed for Holland.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. McLain Recently Sold Out His Plumbing Business in this City and Was Supposed to be Embarking Upon a New Venture—The Story Substantiated.

Walter H. McLain, a son of C. M. McLain, until recently engaged in the plumbing business in this city, but whose residence has been with his wife and mother-in-law in Canton, is supposed to have sailed for Holland. Friends of his wife say that he wrote Mrs. Mary Mellinger, his mother-in-law, Saturday, that he was going to leave home and go to the Philippines.

The Canton Repository says: "McLain recently sold his plumbing business at Massillon. It was arranged that with his wife and Mrs. Mellinger he would move to Sheboygan, Wis., to go into business. Accordingly it was arranged to vacate the West Lake street home. Last week he was in New York. Friends were at a theater with him there Friday night. They say he told them he was going to Boston to close up matters for the Sheboygan deal. That Saturday night a letter reached Mrs. Mellinger saying he was going to leave home and go to the Philippines. It is said he thanked her for kind treatment and that he did not express any intention of ever returning to his family.

"An investigation by friends in New York resulted. It is their opinion that he registered at the Hoffman house as W. H. Mercer, Colorado, O. This was inferred from purchases he was supposed to have made at Knox, the haters, and other places, where he was thought to be known. The Holland-American line steamer Amsterdam, which sailed from Hoboken Saturday, has on its register of passengers booked, W. H. Mercer, of Columbus, O. McLain is said to have written that his business worried him. As he is supposed to have had several thousand dollars from the proceeds of the sale of his Massillon establishment he is believed to be comfortably supplied with funds. The conclusion of his friends is that he has not gone to the Philippines, but that he has left for Holland. Hosts of friends will give deepest sympathy to the grief-stricken family, and hope that there may be developments showing that there has been a mistake as to the identity of the missing husband, who they now suppose is well on his way across the Atlantic."

Mr. McLain's Massillon relatives who were seen today by a representative of this INDEPENDENT, substantiated the story of his disappearance, but had nothing to add to it. They believe that he has left the country.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. SARAH M. DOLL.

Mrs. Sarah Marguerite Doll, aged 50 years, wife of Eli D. Doll, died at her home three miles east of the city on Monday afternoon from paralysis. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. from the Doll residence. Mrs. Doll is survived by seven children: Mrs. William Krisher, Mrs. Eli Leminger, R. H. Doll, Frank Doland and the Misses Carrie, Hattie and Cynthia Doll.

MRS. IDA MAYS.

Mrs. Ida Mays, wife of the Rev. S. B. Mays, of Greensburg, died at her home in that place on Tuesday morning. The burial will take place at Lake, O., on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Mays was a sister of Mrs. A. B. Oberlin, of this city, and a daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Hassler, who lives west of town.

MRS. IDA MAYS.

DALTON, April 11.—Mrs. Minnie Scott, wife of E. F. Scott, of the Gazette Printing Company, died at 7 o'clock this morning from the effects of pernicious anemia. Mrs. Scott was a daughter of the Rev. R. M. Yoder, of the Canal Dover Methodist church. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

ROSA GROSS.

Rosa, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gross, of 236 Akron street, died on Sunday morning from a severe attack of croup. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

In all stages of Nasal Catarrh there should be cleanliness. As experience proves Ely's Cream Balm is a cleanser, soother and healer of the diseased membrane. It is not drying nor irritating, and does not produce sneezing. To test it a trial size is mailed for 10 cents or the large for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. Duggists keep it. Upon being placed into the nostrils it spreads over the membrane and relief is immediate. It is an agreeable cure.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, try Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee. It nourishes and feeds the system. The children eat it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it, and you will have a delicious and healthful beverage for old and young. 15 and 25c."

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, sitings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

SHILLING'S DISTRICT NEWS.

SHILLING'S DISTRICT, April 12.—Daniel Bartman and family have moved into the Zartman property, which is also occupied by his son-in-law, David Eby.

Ola, the infant daughter of Peter Simons, has been seriously ill, but is better at this writing.

Charlie Ketter, of Mt. Eaton, was in this vicinity one day last week, buying cattle for shipping.

Election day was observed as a "hot time" this year, especially in district No. 10 for supervisor.

Mrs. Levi Bangs has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alta Douglass, of Pleasant Valley.

A protracted meeting has begun in Pleasant Valley, with the Rev. Mr. Young as pastor.

STANWOOD NOTES.

STANWOOD, April 11.—Woodland mine did not work Saturday on account of the death of Mr. Wainwright.

Martin Woods and wife will move to West Lebanon today.

Stanwood mine has been working half time. Many of the miners have gone to other places.

John Bowen is not yet able to be out, although he is improving.

On account of illness the Rev. Mr. Berkley was unable to hold services at this place Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Young filled the pulpit.

A debating club was organized at this place Wednesday evening.

Wm. Maxheimer, Jr., and Jerome Hagan were in attendance at R. H. Wainwright's funeral Sunday.

FELL FROM A HAND CAR.

NAVARRA, April 10.—James Quigley, a blacksmith employed at one of the mines, fell from a hand-car this morning, fracturing a shoulder blade and sustaining cuts and bruises about the head. Mr. Quigley was on his way to work at the time. He was seized with a fainting spell.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, April 12.—Assessor B. Post has assumed the duties of his office.

S. A. Stalcup, of Massillon, was in town Tuesday on business.

The annual meeting of the householders of District No. 4, was held in the school house last night. After transacting much other business, the contract for coal hauling was let to Chas. Myers, at 50 cents per ton. E. J. Sprinkel was re-elected as a director, and the meeting adjourned.

Nearly three hundred people witnessed the balloon ascension Monday night in front of Leonard's hall, after which the musical concert, given by Chas. Casad, began. The programme was rendered in an able manner, giving the best of satisfaction. Wm. Bell, of Massillon, presided at the organ. The local brass band was engaged for the occasion, and played several choice pieces, which were highly appreciated.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of A. W. Leonard.

DALTON NEWS.

DALTON, April 13.—Mrs. W. Houghton and son, of Marion, visited with friends at this place Sunday.

Wayde Race is clerking for F. E. Harbaugh.

Mrs. Earnest F. Scott died on Tuesday morning, and was buried in the Dalton cemetery on Thursday. Quite a number of strangers attended the funeral.

Dr. Groff, of Massillon, who is afflicted with rheumatism, is visiting his uncle, Dr. Haney.

Our coal mine was finished last Saturday. The most of the miners have secured work at the Greenville mine, and will work there until the opening of a mine near here.

Mr. and Mrs. David Fletcher, of Wooster, visited with Mother Snyder on Monday and Tuesday.

AMERICANS ABROAD

Problems Being Faced by
the Eastern Telegraph
Company.

DINGLEY TARIFF FIGURES.

Facts Pointing to the Early Introduction of American Coal Into the Old World—Practical Demonstration of the Utility of Carrier Pigeons.

MARSHALL, March 17.—Marseilles is one of the terminal points of the Eastern Telegraph Company, one of the greatest in the world, and the first to be called upon to settle the problem of how to secure immunity from difficulty in the case of wire cables and electric railway lines following parallel routes. Strange as it may seem these conditions do not exist at any other point in the world, nor in Marseilles as yet. However, a projected railway is being delayed while electrical engineers struggle with the knotty question. How important it is to all the rest of the world that the Marseilles street railway shall not affect the cable laid under one or two busy streets, may be seen when one stops to think that should the cable line suddenly cease to work, the world would be plunged into a temporary darkness that might last a day or two respecting all that occurs east of Alexandria, until the message could be switched back and via northern Europe. The giant corporation which holds the world in its clutches, so to speak, owns 26,028 miles of ocean cables, owns or leases 3,726 miles of land lines, has 58 stations and 5 cable steamers. What is more striking is the fact stated to me that only two nations in the world other than England are in a position to establish telegraphic communication with the far East. Russia might do so via Siberia, and the United States might and probably will do so via Honolulu and the Philippines. No other nation has existing territory for anchoring cables, and it is rather difficult to see just how the situation can be materially changed. Except for one link across France, the eastern cables, owned by British capitalists, touch only on soil owned or controlled by Great Britain, and any belligerent message which any other power may wish to send around the world must be filed in a British company's office and be submitted to the inspection of English clerks. Moreover, the one link named will soon be replaced by a longer cable jumping from Malta to Gibraltar and thence to England, thereby making that country absolutely independent in case of any trouble. The projected cable between the United States and Honolulu will be the greatest experiment of the kind ever undertaken. All existing lines are much shorter. Still, with the experience of other companies to fall back upon, and unlimited capital to work with, the Americans are not likely to fail in what they undertake.

The most expensive cable message possible to be sent from any point in Great Britain would have to be directed to British Guiana. The rate is 12s 1d per word—about £1 2s. To the Philippine islands, much farther away as the bird flies, the rate is only \$2.14 and to Corea, \$2.60. It is difficult to find any port east of Alexandria where the rate is less than \$1.25 per word, and as a rule the tariff is considerably higher.

A correspondent of the London Commercial Intelligence who is more interested in facts than in theories, has been telling a few about the operations of the Dingley tariff law. He says that the figures for 1896 are more serviceable than those of 1895 in ascertaining the failing or successes in consequence of the Dingley tariff. In 1895 the Dingley tariff was in normal operation, it was in force until August, 1897, and in the early part of 1898, until April, 1897, the tariff was being relaxed in England, and there were abnormal fluctuations in participation in the higher rates. To measure the success of the trade it is therefore, necessary to compare 1896 and compare it with 1895. In 1895 imports began as follows:—

Cables	1,995	1,98
Centrif.	\$ 503,550	\$ 333,405
Caravans, &c.,	841,476	753,159
Cars, &c., da.,	354,809	354,270
Sails, &c.,	71,416	25,142
Sail cloth,	1,773,991	421,977
Cotton clothing, 2,495,433	936,954	
Knit 220,150,	5,341,555	4,606,303
Clothes and glass, 4,061,261	2,824,581	
Tin plates,	6,115,942	3,294,517

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diphtheria Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main.

According to Count von Gotzen, the German military attache who accompanied the American army during the Cuban campaign, and who has been lectur-

ing before the German Colonial Society. Porto Rico is already richly fructified by American capital, and will undoubtedly be incorporated into the Union, whilst Cuba, under military occupation, must gravitate in the same direction. Cuba, which contains about the same number of square miles as the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg put together, has not quite so many inhabitants as the city of Berlin. The island is in many parts totally neglected, and, although it has been calculated that Cuba could produce the whole quantity of sugar needed by the western hemisphere, there are today over five and one-fourth million hectares (nearly thirteen million English acres) of virgin forest in the island. It will not be long, Count von Gotzen added, before the increasing production of sugar in Cuba will seriously conflict with the interests of sugar producers in the United States. In consequence of the numerous rebellions the average yearly production of tobacco in Cuba has been reduced to one-nineteenth of its former value and the land completely devastated. The eighty-five millions of money recently asked for the construction of railways in Cuba will, no doubt, do much to revive trade and develop the island.

Some facts about our commerce. A decade ago, France, Germany and the United Kingdom exceeded the United States in their exports. In 1897 those of the United States were greater than those of France or Germany, and but 26 per cent, less than those of Great Britain, while in the calendar year just ended, our exportation of domestic products actually exceeded the export of domestic products by the United Kingdom. A detailed study of the commerce of the great European nations from 1888 to 1897 shows that none has made so rapid progress in exports as the United States, but that in most cases they have increased their imports much more rapidly than we have. From 1888 to 1897 our exports increased 51 per cent, while those of the United Kingdom fell off 14 per cent. France showed an increase of but 10.8 per cent; Netherlands, 33.6 per cent; British Australasia, 0.9 per cent; Belgium less than 1 per cent, and Russia a decrease of 8.1 per cent. Germany showed a gain of 13.5 per cent from 1891 to 1897, earlier figures not being in form to permit just comparison.

Everything points to an early introduction of American coal into this part of the world, on such terms as will enable our American operators to play an important part in the foreign trade. To the miners of the United States the acquisition of an European market will be the best thing that has happened to the craft in years. Much will depend upon ability to supply a good quality of fuel steadily, and an ill-timed strike could readily ruin the fine prospects. The following from the London Telegraph tells the tale very plainly.

"It was announced on the Commercial Exchange at West Hartlepool on Saturday that, as the direct outcome of the late disputes and stoppages in the coal industry in England, the United States is developing the hold it then obtained of the coal trade, and is now shipping coal from Philadelphia and Baltimore to European ports hitherto supplied exclusively by British coal. A leading northern merchant states, according to the Press Association, that American coal of excellent quality is now being brought across the Atlantic and unloaded at ports like Genoa, Barcelona, and other places as cheaply as it can be supplied from England, and that the coal trade is thus being gradually diverted from this country. A large steamship owning firm in Hartlepool was apprised on Saturday by American agents for steamers to carry this coal to Europe at 11s to 12s per ton freight."

The Compagnie Transatlantique begins this week a practical demonstration of the utility of carrier pigeons at sea. When the big ships have left Havre for New York, passengers will be given an opportunity to write messages on small cards, and these cards will be grouped together and photographed. The photograph will be reduced to very small proportions printed on thin paper, and duplicate copies will be placed in quills. The quills will be attached, according to the French practice, to the tail feathers of the pigeons, the middle one of which is generally removed. When the ships are 600 kilometers out at sea, that is, about 400 miles, the messengers will be released, and on their arrival at Havre the photographs will be enlarged, and the messages sent to their proper destination. Every sea telegram will cost the sender one dollar. It is hoped that as the birds are trained to their work the distance can be increased, and enthusiasts affect to believe that by and by constant communication can be established, French pigeons flying to Havre, and American pigeons to New York. The project remains, however, that the project is still somewhat fanciful, and may never be realized.

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OUR ARMY RECRUITS.

MEN WHO WOULD DON THE UNIFORM OF UNCLE SAM.

None but the Best, Physically and Morally, Is Accepted—Volunteers Anxious to Re-enlist—All the Boys Want a Taste of Active Service.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, April 8.—"Splendid men, physically and morally, and plenty of them," said Major Whitney with enthusiasm, when asked by your correspondent as to the character and number of new men who are now being placed on the rolls of the United States army.

The principal recruiting station in this section is on Third avenue, directly opposite Cooper Union, and Major F. A. Whitney of the Sixth United States infantry, a hero of Santiago and a most courteous gentleman, is the officer in charge. He has also supervision over a number of substations in the city and suburbs.

Five hundred men of all sorts and conditions offer themselves every week at the Third avenue station for enlist-



"HE'LL DO!"

ment in the army, but not more than one in every five is accepted, the others being rejected for various causes, moral and physical. Every applicant for enlistment must be between the ages of 18 and 35, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease and must be able to speak the English language. The government is extremely particular as to the character of the men who are admitted to Uncle Sam's military service. "They must be of the best," said Major Whitney, "or we don't want them."

During the time I passed at the recruiting office a man entered who was under the influence of liquor and made application for enlistment. "We do not want you," was the stern and prompt reply. "Alcoholism and drunkenness are barred," said the major as the applicant, with unsteady gait, left the room. "A man habitually addicted to drink," he added, "is of no use in the service."

In striking contrast to the rejected applicant I saw a beardless young giant, perhaps 19 years of age, sworn into the service, being accompanied to the office and vouched for by his father. He was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, fully six feet tall, straight as an arrow, and perfectly proportioned. "He'll do," said the major with enthusiasm as the young man, with pardonable self consciousness of his stalwart form and physical prowess, stood erect before the recruiting officer, while the father's eyes kindled with pride as he gave his son to his country.

An applicant for enlistment must bring with him a certificate of good character from his last employer or from some reputable person, and a minor must have a certified statement from his parents or guardian giving consent and disavowing any claim upon him. Neither is any dependent accepted who has any one dependent upon him. Of the great numbers who apply an average of 20 men are daily accepted and mustered into the service at this station and 15 or 20 more at the substations under Major Whitney's jurisdiction.

The recruits are sent from here to whatever place is designated by the war department. Major Whitney has lately sent from here a number of recruits sufficient to complete the rosters of the Third cavalry and the Sixth infantry, the latter being the regiment to which he is attached.

While the Sixth was being recruited there was a great rush of men to get into it, as it was understood that it was booked for Manila. It seems to be the almost universal desire among the men around the recruiting office, who have either been sworn in or are waiting examination, to be sent where they will see active service.

A stalwart young fellow who had lately donned the army blue, or rather redonned it, for he was a former volunteer, said to me, "I went out on the first call with a company of the New York national guard when the war with Spain began and was anxious to see actual service. All we saw was camp duty at Hempstead and Chickamauga, and were mustered out when the war was over. Now I have re-enlisted and hope to have an opportunity to go to the Philippines, where the fighting is going on."

The large number of former volunteers who are seeking readmission to the army is a matter of much comment. It is with very gratifying to the war department. Fully 50 per cent of the recruits now being enlisted here, I am told, were volunteers in the war with Spain.

"If we continue to get such good men as are now being taken," said the major proudly, "when recruited up to the limit we shall have in the personnel of the rank and file the finest army in the world." —SAMUEL HUBBARD.

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BEST FOR THE SICK.

Nurses and Doctors are Now Prescribing
Paine's Celery Compound.



Every woman is said to make a good nurse.

is a graduate of the Northwestern Hospital School for Nurses at Minneapolis. She writes:

"During the past five years I have found that where the system was run down, nothing was so good as Paine's celery compound. The doctors have often prescribed it to patients under my charge, and I have noted the very satisfactory results. I am glad to recommend it to my friends."

Miss Georgina Dean, who is a graduate nurse from the Frances Willard National Temperance Hospital of Chicago, says:

"In my experience as trained nurse, I have often observed that where a patient has been very weak, Paine's celery compound has quickly returned him to his wonted vigor, whenever the physician has prescribed it."

Paine's celery compound is the only spring medicine that has the confidence of, and is used and prescribed by nurses and physicians.

For years they have seen patients under their care rapidly recover health and vigor—no room for disease.

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Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimpls, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

MISSISSIPPI, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, &c. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders in cases where all other remedies have failed. I have tried it in cases of scrofula for thirty years, but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful.

C. V. LINSLEY.

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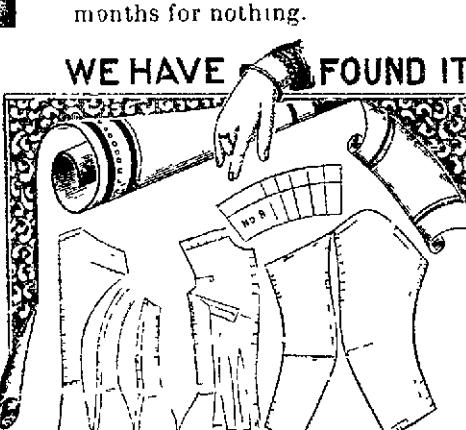
have opened a Dress Cutting School

and are now ready for five hundred ladies.

Our system is the finest ever put on record. It is used in the largest establishments in the world and has met with great success wherever introduced. It cuts the most graceful and perfect fitting garments a lady wears.

Stop—and think what this wonderful school does for you—what an opportunity you have. No sewing six months for nothing.

WE HAVE FOUND IT



THE LADIES FRENCH & AMERICAN TAULING SYSTEM

WE HAVE FOUND IT

THE LADIES FRENCH & AMERICAN TAULING SYSTEM

WE HAVE FOUND IT

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

INDIANS OF NEW YORK

THE REMNANTS OF THE ONCE POWERFUL SIX NATIONS.

How and Where They Live—A Recent Claim Decision in Their Favor For the Snug Sum of Nearly \$2,000,000. Advancing in Civilization.

[Special Correspondence.]

SALAMANCA, N. Y., April 3.—This place is practically the seat of a republic within the republic—that is, it is the central point of a government independent of the United States government, so far as its internal affairs are concerned. This little republic is that of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and it has a constitution, a code of domestic laws, executive and legislative branches of government, courts of justice, sur-



SOLOMON O'BAIL.

gates, peace officers and overseers of the poor, all the officers being chosen by popular vote.

The Senecas occupy what are known as the Allegany, the Cattaraugus and the Tonawanda reservations, the latter, however, not being included in the territory of the nation. The Allegany reservation, which comprises 30,469 acres, lies along the Allegany river for a distance of 35 miles and is from one mile to 2½ miles in width, the lines having been run so as to take in all of the bottom lands of the river valley. There are on this reserve 894 Seneca and 80 Onondaga Indians. The Cattaraugus reservation, embracing 21,680 acres, is located on both sides of Cattaraugus creek, mainly in Erie county and running down to the shore of Lake Erie. The total number of Indians residing upon it is 1,516, of whom 1,314 are Senecas, 168 Cayugas and 34 Onondagas. The Tonawanda reservation lies along either side of Tonawanda creek and contains 6,549 acres. It is occupied by 539 Senecas of the Tonawanda band of that tribe, but who are not under the jurisdiction of the Seneca Nation.

The agency of all the Indians of the state of New York is located here, the present agent being Mr. A. W. Ferrin, who has given much study to the conditions and needs of the nation's wards, having lived many years at Salamanca, which is located on the Allegany reservation, the white settlers, through an enabling act of congress, obtaining from the council of the Seneca Nation perpetual leases of the land within the bounds set apart for the town site. The town took its name from the late Marquis of Salamanca, in Spain, who, with the late Queen Isabella, was one of the original shareholders in the Atlantic and Great Western railway, now a part of the Erie railroad system, the eastern terminus of the road being at this place.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ferrin I learned many interesting things about the Indians in New York state. Aside from the Senecas, there are within the jurisdiction of Mr. Ferrin's agency other remnants of the once powerful Six Nations. These are the St. Regis Indians, numbering 1,130, who have a reservation in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, embracing 14,640 acres, fronting on the St. Lawrence river and the boundary line between New York and Canada; the Oneidas, who number 478 and have a reservation of 6,100 acres about five miles south of the city of Syracuse; the Tuscaroras, numbering 401, whose reservation of 6,249 acres of excellent land is in Niagara county; the Oneidas, 260 in number,



HARRISON HALFTOWN.

who have become citizens, their lands having been allotted to them in several parts, and the Cayugas, numbering only 186, who reside mainly on the Cattaraugus reservation.

The president of the Seneca Nation is William C. Hoag, an Indian of more than average intelligence and executive ability. He is well educated, progressive and prosperous, and, though a young

man, is a recognized leader among his people.

One of the wise men of the tribe and best types of the race is Harrison Halftown, whose Indian name is Dar-gus-sent-gar-aut, meaning "Drop Gunstock." He is a familiar figure at all of the meetings of the Seneca council and is recognized as an authority on the domestic economy of the nation as well as on the relations of the Indians to the outside world.

A typical Seneca Indian is Solomon O'Bail, whose Indian name is Solon-no-no, signifying "Not to Be Persuaded or Convinced," and it is said that his sturdy and inflexible character fully warrants the appellation. He is one of the last of the hereditary chiefs of the tribe, being a great-grandson of the famous Cora planter, who was contemporaneous with Red Jacket, the celebrated Indian orator. O'Bail is now hale and hearty in his eighty-fifth year.

The government of the several reservations is by chiefs, excepting the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. The chiefs on the reservations, except the Tuscaroras, are pagans and are wedded to the ancient forms and customs.

There is a gradual and steady improvement in the material condition of the Indians of the New York agency. They are becoming more and more industrious and are improving their homes and surroundings. They dress better, and the desires and necessities which prompt individual energy and action are increasing. Their morals, it must be admitted, are not yet up to the standard desired. Intemperance and domestic immorality are quite prevailing vices. The Indians' love of drink is their besetting sin, and many of them will barter their last possession for a jug of fire water. The avarice of the whites places constant temptation before them, and, though the law is very stringent against the sale of liquor to Indians, it is extremely difficult to secure convictions, as the Indians can rarely be prevailed upon to give testimony in court against those who sell them the prohibited beverage.

While climbing slowly rung by rung up the ladder of civilization the Indians still cling to some of their old pagan customs and traditions. On festive occasions there are still to be seen the green corn and war dances, enacted, in all the picturesqueness of paint and feathers, with spirit and vigor and with wild whoops and weird incantations, though they are now largely performed as exhibitions rather than as solemn rites, as in the days when paganism more generally prevailed.

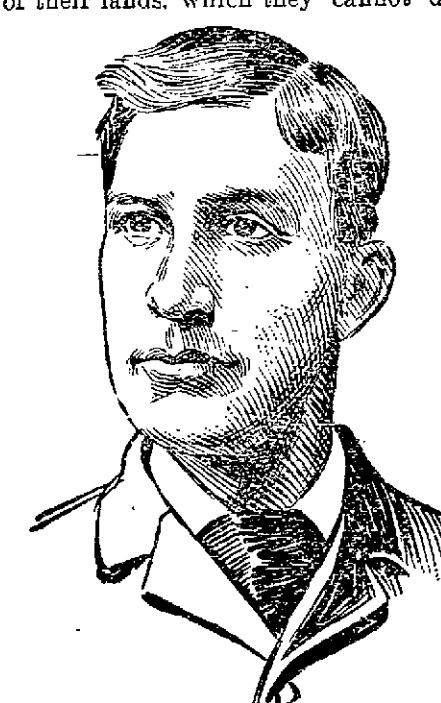
The Indians are much devoted to athletic sports, and many of the young bucks are expert runners, wrestlers, weight throwers, football, lacrosse and ball players. While not being especially proficient in those sports which require the highest grades of skill, they surpass in feats of strength and endurance. The numerous Protestant missionary bodies have many of them taken steps to occupy these fields. One of the secretaries of the mission board of the Methodist church has just visited both Cuba and Porto Rico. As he has not yet reported to his society, he is unwilling to make public his impressions. In the Philippines no work has as yet been done. Bishop Thorburn of India has just left Singapore for Manila to survey the field.

General Thomas J. Morgan, who led many of the negro regiments during the civil war and who was commissioner of Indian affairs under President Harrison, is secretary of the American Home Missionary society. He, too, has visited Cuba. His organization already has several workers in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Dr. A. J. Diaz, who before the recent war founded a Baptist church in Havana which numbered a membership of over 2,000, is now in that city attempting to reclaim his scattered flock.

At Santiago, Cuba, a native Cuban named O'Holloran is pastor of a church of over 150 members. He also has a Sunday school with over 200 children.

The Presbyterian Home Missionary society sent two ministers to investigate conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico. This society has a big deficit on its hands and does not propose to engage in any new work. It would be glad to receive, however, special donations to be applied to pressing needs of these islands. In the Philippines the Presby-



WILLIAM C. HOAG.

pose of except by special act of congress, they would be in a prosperous financial condition. Some of them do this and are rich. The United States holds in trust \$238,000 for the Senecas and \$86,950 additional for the Tonawanda band. The interest on these funds, amounting to \$11,902 and \$4,349 respectively, is annually distributed per capita by the Indian agent. The agent also distributes annually \$4,500 worth of sheetings and ginghams on the various reservations. The state of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, \$2,340; to the Cayugas, \$2,300; to the St. Regis, \$2,180,67, and to the Senecas, \$500. The state also supports the Indian schools, building the schoolhouses and paying teachers' salaries.

By virtue of a decision in litigation which has been pending for 30 years the New York Indians, with the exception of the Tonawanda band, whose claim was previously adjusted, will come into the possession of the snug sum of \$1,961,400. The federal court of claims recently rendered a judgment for that amount, being principal and interest, in favor of the Indians, who years ago entered a suit against the United States to recover the value of certain lands in Kansas which were given them under a treaty made in 1838 and which were subsequently disposed of by the government without turning the proceeds over to the Indians. The award is in pursuance of a mandate of the United States supreme court. Whether the fund will be distributed pro rata among the Indians entitled to it or whether the principal will be held in trust and the interest paid in annuities has not yet been determined. Some of the Indians would make good use of the principal and would prefer it in that form, but many others would fritter the money away and be left as poor and dependent as before.

SAM H. COON.

NEW MISSION WORK.

What Will Be Done in Territory Taken From Spain.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 3.—The various missionary societies and religious orders are preparing for active work in the territory recently taken from Spain. What they are planning and hope to accomplish is interesting. The situation is Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine group as regards church affairs is peculiar. Although the inhabitants of these islands are nominally Catholic, it is true that through the rapacity and corruption of officials sent by Spain to govern and subdue these dependencies the work of this church has been greatly handicapped. The officials have interfered with the progress and mission of the church. They have seized much of its property and have administered it. For example, a wealthy Cuban or Spaniard might leave his church a plantation or a building from which rents were received. The government would take this property and pay a small return to its owners and then pocket large profits. Thus not only was the public, but likewise the church, robbed.

The late war has changed matters very much. The church, which was formerly supported by the state, must now depend upon voluntary contribution. This change is welcome not only to the Catholic hierarchy, but to every American member of that body. The pope declared recently that Catholicism flourished better under a republican form of government than under a close alliance with the state. He appointed Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans to be papal delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico. This is a high office, and his power is supreme. The archbishop is there now in company with Father Sherman, son of General William T. Sherman. After a thorough inspection of the field he has publicly declared his intention of withdrawing the Spanish priests and replacing them with American priests who are able to speak the native language. For this purpose several of our Catholic institutions are being equipped for the work of preparing priests for this new labor.

The numerous Protestant missionary bodies have many of them taken steps to occupy these fields. One of the secretaries of the mission board of the Methodist church has just visited both Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Indians are much devoted to athletic sports, and many of the young bucks are expert runners, wrestlers, weight throwers, football, lacrosse and ball players. While not being especially proficient in those sports which require the highest grades of skill, they surpass in feats of strength and endurance. The Carlisle Indian football team, of which Bemus Pierce, a Seneca, is captain, furnishes a good example of their prowess on the gridiron.

If the Indians were able to get the most that is possible from the product of their lands, which they cannot dis-

pose of except by special act of congress, they would be in a prosperous financial condition. Some of them do this and are rich. The United States holds in trust \$238,000 for the Senecas and \$86,950 additional for the Tonawanda band. The interest on these funds, amounting to \$11,902 and \$4,349 respectively, is annually distributed per capita by the Indian agent. The agent also distributes annually \$4,500 worth of sheetings and ginghams on the various reservations. The state of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, \$2,340; to the Cayugas, \$2,300; to the St. Regis, \$2,180,67, and to the Senecas, \$500. The state also supports the Indian schools, building the schoolhouses and paying teachers' salaries.

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WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

"Ashes of Angels" Cake.

I once knew an estimable lady who in the absence of her cook undertook to make a certain kind of cake. She took "some" of one kind of ingredient, "a little" of another and "a small quantity" of something else. To her delight and surprise, the result was a cake of which neither she nor any one else had ever heard. It was an entirely new cake and an extremely delicious one. Proud of her achievement, the lady gave the cake the beautiful and poetic name of "ashes of angels," and on the very next occasion when the absence of her cook made it possible for her to venture into her kitchen she tried to repeat her success.

This event happened in the year 1883, and ever since that date the unfortunate lady has been vainly trying to reproduce her wonderful cake. She has never once succeeded, although she has made at least 200 different varieties of cake and pudding, each one of which has been more deadly than the other. She is still hoping that one of these days she may hit upon her "ashes of angels" again, but as that cake was purely the result of chance the prospect that she will be able to make it a second time is not bright.—W. L. Alden in Pearson's Magazine.

Had Not Forgotten It.

The ward beeler, with whom the ambitious politician had been in consultation an hour or more, shook his head slowly.

"I don't know how it will turn out," he said. "But I'll do the best I can for you. How about the liquor question?"

"I was about to ask it," replied the ambitious politician. "What'll you take?"—Chicago Tribune.

BARRELS OF SAMPLES.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Trial Bottles Sent Free by Mail.

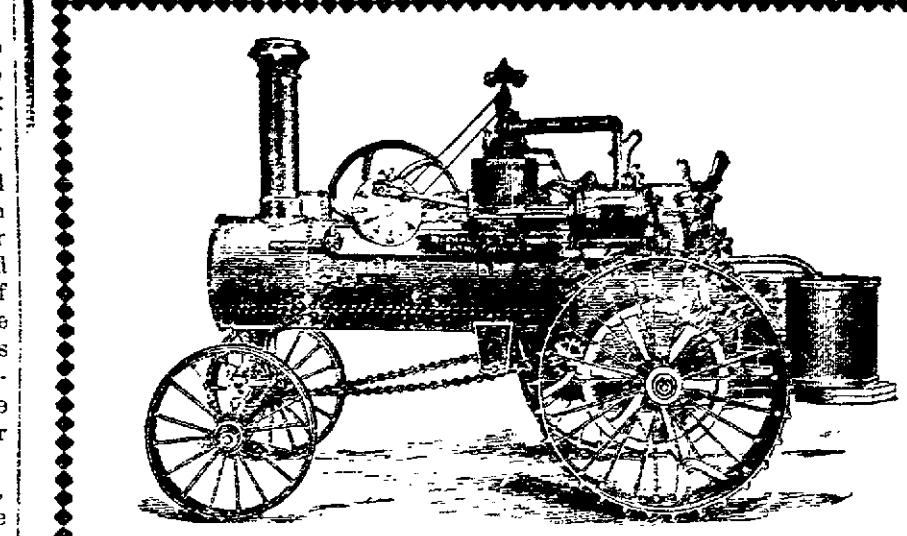
By special arrangement with the manufacturers of that justly famous kidney medicine, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the readers of THE INDEPENDENT are enabled to obtain a trial bottle and pamphlet of valuable medical advice absolutely free, by simply sending their full name and post-office address to the DR. KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning this paper.

Of course this involves enormous expense to the manufacturers, but they have received so many grateful letters from those who have been benefited and cured of the various diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, and all weaknesses peculiar to women, that they willingly send trial bottles to all sufferers.

Upon investigation it was found that 91 per cent of those who had used the trial bottle had received such benefit from it that they had purchased large sized bottles of their druggists.

It matters not how sick you are or how many physicians have failed to help you, send for a trial bottle of this great medicine, it costs you but a postal card, and benefit and cure will most certainly be the result.

Put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours, if it has a sediment or if it is pale or discolored, milky or cloudy, stringy orropy, your kidneys or bladder are in bad condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, inability to hold urine, a burning scalding pain in passing it, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, the staining of linen and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects on the system produced by whiskey, wine or beer. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at \$1.00 for a large bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.



The Nichols-Shepard TRACTION ENGINE

Nothing that helps to make a perfect road and thresher engine has been left out or slighted in the construction of the Nichols-Shepard Traction Engine. Everything has been done that science, skill and experience could suggest to add to its effectiveness, power, durability and safety from explosion and fire. The boiler is of the very best selected steel, thoroughly well made and provided with every approved safety appliance. The fire-box is surrounded by water-tight bottom and sides. The draft-damper is so made that sparks and ashes can't get out, and the smoke-stack is fitted with patent bonnet and spark-arresters. Every part is strong, durable and is thoroughly tested.

Detailed descriptions and many illustrations of the Nichols-Shepard Traction Engine and of the Nichols-Shepard Separator and other threshing machinery are contained in large catalog—mailed free.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
Branch House at MANSFIELD, OHIO.

With full stock of machines and extras.

SEND NO MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER, WE WILL SEND YOU OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE AT FREIGHT C. O. D. SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION. IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFACTIONED WITH IT, WE WILL SEND YOU OUR HIGH GRADE DESK BURDICK SEPARATOR, WHICH IS EQUAL TO MACHINES OTHERS AS HIGH AS \$10,000, AND THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, FOR ONLY \$15.50.

WE WILL SEND YOU OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE \$15.50.

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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WILL SUSTAIN KAUTZ.

Authorities Presume He Kept Within Proper Bounds.

HOT REPORTS FROM BERLIN.

An Official Quoted as Saying Germany Will Demand Satisfaction and First a Return to the Status Quo—Holleben Acted Differently.

WASHINGTON. April 12.—As it was strongly intimated in Berlin press dispatches that the German government was about to make a demand for a disavowal of Admiral Kautz's actions, it may be stated that our government will certainly not accede to any such request in advance of full knowledge of all the facts in the case and a conviction that the admiral acted wrongly, the presumption always being that our officers have acted with due propriety until the contrary is shown to be the case.

It was said in a high quarter that the United States would hardly agree



DR. W. H. SOLE.

New German Official Appointed to Samoa.

to any proposition insisting as a preliminary to the negotiations that only the status quo prior to Admiral Kautz' arrival in those waters should be considered. Confidence is expressed there will be practically harmonious instructions on the part of the three governments to their representatives on the tribunal and that the German government will not at the outset take a step so radical and inimical to an early understanding as is reported in the German press.

In contravention of alleged hot talk from Berlin, Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador requested that the commission try and get away on the boat next week from San Francisco.

He gave assurance that Germany would co-operate to that end by naming her commissioner, although he did not officially announce that Baron Sterenberg was to be the man.

In an authoritative quarter it was stated that reports of a German protest against Admiral Kautz's course in reference to the treatment of the cruiser Falke were unwarranted. All the negotiations, it is said, in the highest German quarters, are of such a character as to bring the governments more closely together instead of separating them.

BERLIN, April 12.—There was a sudden veering of views upon the part of both the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Buelow, and the emperor.

A foreign office official said to the correspondent here of The Associated Press in energetic language that Germany, before engaging in an investigation of the commission's work, must insist upon the American and British governments unmistakably disavowing the flagrant violations committed by Admiral Kautz and Captain Starcke. In the absence of a disavowal for Germany to join the commission would be a mere farce. He added:

"When the commission starts it must start on the status quo and not on a status created by the illegal acts of superiors in Samoa."

Another Attempted Poisoner.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 12.—An unknown person left at the studio of Mrs. C. F. Morey a box of bon bons with the card of a prominent society woman attached. Mrs. Morey ate freely of the candy as did several of her lady friends. They became very sick. Later the lady whose card was attached to the box called and said she did not send it.

VOLUNTEERS MAY RETURN.

Many Likely to Come From Philippines on the Sheridan.

WASHINGTON. April 12.—Under the clause of the army law allowing the re-enlistment of volunteers for six months who are serving in the Philippines, there will be no reorganization of any kind as a result of the exchange of prisoners.

Those who desire to remain and those who wish to come home may do so. It is expected that quite a large number will return on the transport Sheridan.

TWO MORE VICTIMS MAY DIE.

PANA, Ills., April 12.—The presence of four companies of the Fifth regiment with a Gatling gun section had a salvo effect and no more shooting occurred. The number of dead, contrary to expectation, remains at seven, no more bodies having been found. Of the dozen or more citizens and miners injured the condition of two was pronounced critical.

DENIAL MADE BY BYRNE.

Declared He Didn't Offer a Bribe to Wilson to Vote For Quay—Other Testimony Heard.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—The bribery investigating committee had before it ex-Representative John R. Byrne of Scotland, who is alleged to have offered \$5,000 to Representative William D. Wilson of Westmoreland to change his vote from Colonel Hull to Senator Quay, \$500 down and the balance after he voted.

Mr. Byrne appeared before the committee at the evening session with his counsel, Meade D. Derwiler of Harrisburg, and on being asked if he was personally acquainted with Mr. Wilson he replied that he was.

"You are charged with offering Mr. Wilson a bribe of \$5,000 to change his vote on the senatorship," asked Chairman Fow. "Is that true?"

"It is not."

"Did you in any way attempt to influence his vote on the senatorship?"

"I did not."

"Now, go ahead and make your statement."

"I have none to make."

"You are charged with a serious offense and you should exculpate yourself."

"I have no statement to make. If the committee desires to ask me any questions I am here to answer them."

"The committee has no question to ask of you," said Mr. Fow.

The committee declined to interrogate the witness and he left the stand. Mr. Stranahan of Crawford was called and testified that the day on which the house adjourned to prevent a reconsideration of the McCarrill bill he was offered "farcie" to move to reconsider the bill.

The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

At the day session W. D. Sandt of Bangor, who was to have received \$1,000 from the Business Men's Republican League for information leading to the investigation, testified that he had received \$800 of the reward offered. He didn't know why he didn't get the balance. He based his claim on information furnished him by Representative E. F. Miller of Northampton, who told him that he and Representative Heil had been offered \$50 by Representative Spatz of Berks and ex-Senator Coyle had offered \$100 for his support of the McCarrill jury bill. On being asked if there was collusion between him and Miller for the purpose of obtaining the reward he said not.

STORER TO BE HONORED.

Reported He Will Be Appointed Minister to Spain—Duc d'Arcos May Represent the Dons.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—It was understood that Bellamy Storer, now United States minister to Belgium, would be appointed minister to Spain.

Mr. Storer's selection for the Madrid mission is a distinct promotion in the diplomatic line. The difference between compensation is not considerable, but the new minister to Madrid will have very important duties to perform, including the early negotiation of a general treaty of trade and comity. Mrs. Storer is a Catholic.

It was assumed here that the Duc d'Arcos, late Spanish minister to Mexico, would be named as minister to Spain.

In an authoritative quarter it was stated that reports of a German protest against Admiral Kautz's course in reference to the treatment of the cruiser Falke were unwarranted. All the negotiations, it is said, in the highest German quarters, are of such a character as to bring the governments more closely together instead of separating them.

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PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

The President Issued One Announcing Exchange of Ratifications of the Paris Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—After the ceremony connected with the exchange of the ratification of the peace treaty announced in these dispatches yesterday, President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

Whereas a treaty of peace between the United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, the original of which appearing in the English and Spanish language is word for word, as follows:

[Here follows text of treaty included.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Now therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

Ballot For Senator.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—The seventy-second joint ballot for United States senator was taken with the following result: Quay, 95; Jenks, 76; Irvin, 51, total, 222; necessary to a choice, 112; paired or not voting, 31; no election. Anti-Quay Republicans voted for Irvin

NEWS OF NAVARRE.

Anti-Hog Candidates all Defeated at the Recent Election.

NAVARRE, April 13.—Miss Thurlie Hoagland, who has been staying several months with her sister in Joplin, Mo., has returned home.

Nettie Rider is able to eat once more after a long and hard attack of the grip and rheumatism.

The hog is now "a fellow companion" of the past in this village. His home—the pen—is now being added to the garden patches of the neighborhood. "He is gone, but not forgotten," said some of the defeated candidates of the spring election. The hog had his day on election day. The anti hog candidates were all defeated at the spring election.

John Miller, of the meat market firm of Aihart & Miller, is now a business partner of Wm. Wanemacher. Mr. Miller will add the meat business to Mr. Wanemacher's now finely equipped grocery store. The firm name is Wanemacher & Miller.

The sample rooms of the Navarre house are going through a number of repairs. New decoration, papering and a flagging floor. Mr. John G. Buss is going to have a nice place.

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FEARED A LYNCHING.

Murderous Tramp Transferred to Springfield Jail.

CONFESSED TO AWFUL MURDER.

Entered the Home of Mrs. Hutsler, Near South Charleston, and Shot Her Four Times, in the Presence of Her Children Neighbors Were Enraged.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 12.—Karl Leckman, the alleged assassin of Mrs. Hutsler of South Charleston, was taken from London to Washington Courthouse to escape a mob. Sheriff Wilson communicated with Governor Bushnell regarding the protection of the man, but thought no militia was necessary, as there were no evidences of a mob and everything was quiet. Leckman confessed to Sheriff Wilson that he shot Mrs. Hutsler, saying he also had intended to kill himself.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., April 12.—A tramp bent upon robbery entered the home of Mrs. James Hutsler, on a farm near here, and shot her four times in the presence of her children. The man was captured at Jeffersonville and hurried to the London jail to escape lynching at the hands of neighbors of the murdered woman.

BIBLE SOCIETY FOR PHILIPPINES.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Rev. Jay C. Goodrich of Manison, N. J., was appointed the first agent of the American Bible Society for the Philippine islands. He is a graduate of Mount Union college in Ohio, and has had charges in the East Ohio conference and in the upper Iowa conference. He will leave in about six months for Manila.

SHAFTER BLAMED CONGRESS

If Rations Were Not Right, That Body Provided Them—Men Said Had Themselves to Blame.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Major Gen. Shafter, who conducted the campaign against Santiago, was the principal witness before the beef inquiry board. His statement differed little from his testimony before the war investigating committee. He said he ate canned roast beef cold and found it not disagreeable. The refrigerated beef was as fine as any he had ever eaten. The men who suffered for lack of food had only themselves to blame. If there had been mistakes, congress, which provides the rations and clothing of soldiers, was responsible. He admitted that he had never heard of canned roast beef before the war. While it was not very palatable in the tropics, he thought it would be very good in the cold climate.

Some of the Pennsylvania volunteers gave direct testimony as to the tainted character of the refrigerated beef and the canned roast beef. One of them testified that beef aboard the Mississippi had maggots in it.

[Here follows text of testimony included.]

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WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:
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The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat 70

Hay, per ton 500 to 700

Straw, per ton 50

Corn 35-37

Oats 25-27

Clover Seed 3 25

Timothy Seed 1 00 t. 1 15

Rye, per bu. 40

Barley 40

Flax seed 1 25

Fruit 15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel 50

Onions, per bushel 65